

BIRTHDAY OF KAMEHAMEHA THE FIRST HONORED

Races at Park Draw Thousands to See the Sport.

Fast Track and Fine Fields Furnish Splendid Entertainment and Records Are Broken by Favorites.

(From Thursday's daily.)

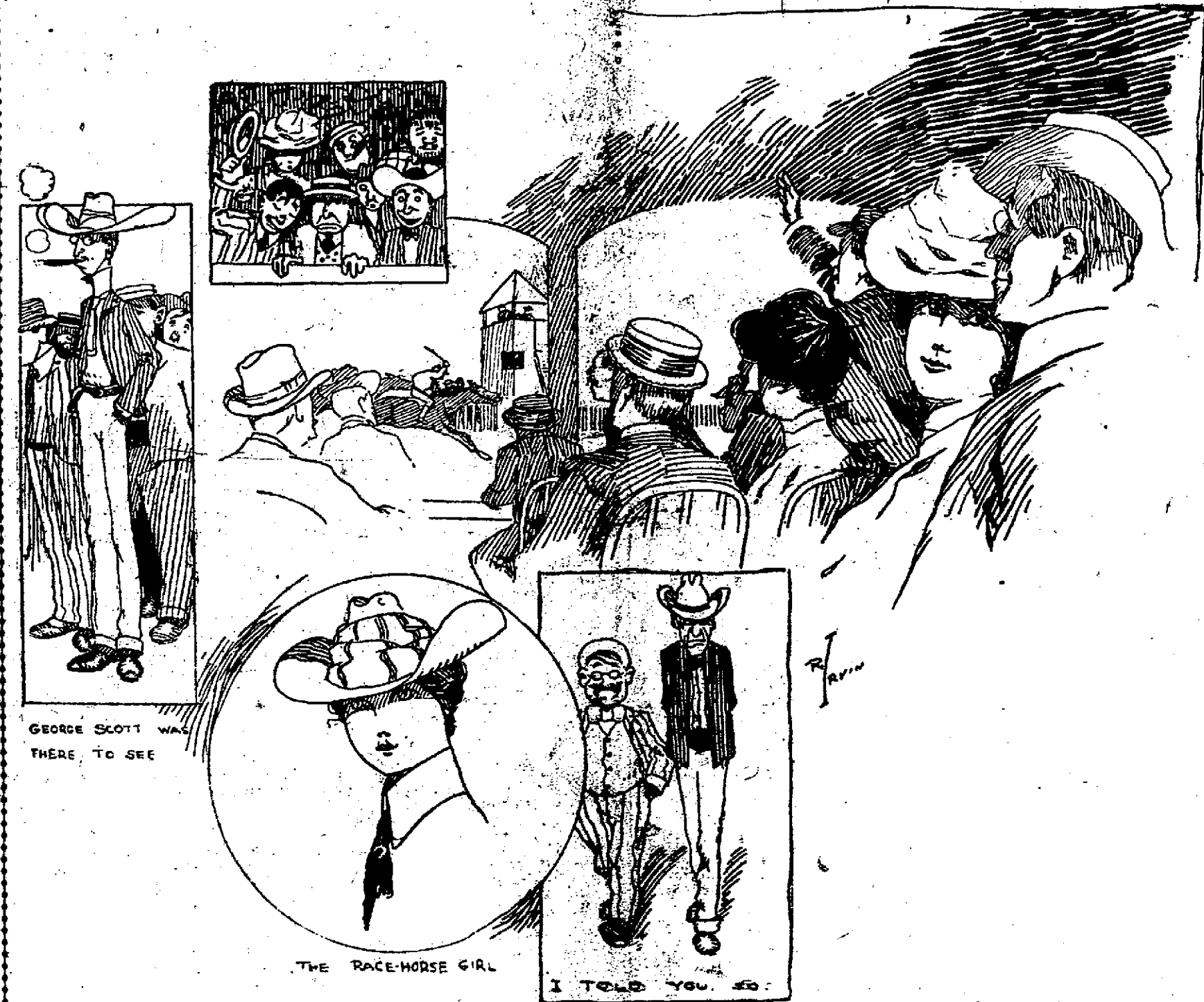
FINE racing and femininity, fast furlongs and flowers, were the rule at Kapiolani Park track yesterday when the Hawaiian Jockey Club's eleventh annual racing meeting drew thousands of people to the Waikiki pleasure grounds. Never before has there been such excellent sport, and the crowds, while they lacked one individual characteristic, were worthy of the occasion. During the day the events failed to justify the expectations of the wise in more than one instance, but withal they were so evenly contested and so excellently handled that criticism would be invidious, and since the pleasure-making crowds were satisfied, it was more than pleasurable to see their satisfaction with the sport. Two records were broken in the morning. Nuliah beating Mollie Connors in a half mile, which was one of the fastest ever run, and clipped fractions from the mark made by the Ballentine entry. The mile, although a dead heat, to be decided at a special matinee on Monday at 1:30 p. m., was a race than which none better may be imagined. Last year Weller did the mile in :45, but with Del Vista as a running mate yesterday the two passed under the wire nose and nose in :42 4-5.

The race for the Rosita challenge cup was one of the greatest horse races ever seen here. Weller was matched against Del Vista, rejected being withdrawn. The pair ran as a team almost, after the mare had shot her bolt in the first half. McAuliffe allowed Weller to swerve at the seven-eighths and the mare was bumped. Despite this she came on and they went under the wire noses showing, Del Vista, to those in the stand, seeming to have a few inches or better. The judges, however, declared it a dead heat. Before the decision Piggott claimed a foul, and owner Walker made a formal protest against the race. The judges so far have not decided this, although at the suggestion of the men in the stand, Prince David agreed to the suggestion to run off the race Monday afternoon next. Mr. Walker declared last night that until the judges take formal cognizance of his protest and render some decision his mare shall not enter any contest for the Rosita cup. He insists that he has the right to a fair decision upon his evidence. For this purpose there will be a meeting of the judges this morning when action will be taken.

It was a great crowd, although not a record crowd. Stands and quarter stretch alike blossomed in summer gowns and picture hats. Fast teams and brilliant equipages dotted the roads leading to the Mecca. Street cars were overcrowded and from the side ways there gathered vast numbers who could not avail themselves of other than pedal locomotion. When all had collected in the enclosure and about the circling track, the audience which saw the events of the day must have numbered at something close to 10,000 people. Of that number perhaps one-third were within the Jockey Club's quarters and these with the representatives of society made a brilliant picture on both sides of the stretch. Both in stands and club quarters, in carriage and field, bright-gowned women added to the picturesqueness of the scene. The quarter stretch was more liberally patronized than before and carriage parties, whose luncheon was served under improvised marquees connected with the carriages by overhanging flags and awnings, showed a striking element in the enjoyment of Kamehameha day. It was not alone the kamaaina who thus took in the races, but as well the newcomers who joined in with them.

The division of the grand stand into sections which gave room for the box holders and those who were out for the quieter amusement as differentiated from the more thorough sport, proved quite a success. Box parties were in number, the principal ones being those of Colonel Parker, Prince David and A. A. Young. To them throughout the day came others with congratulations over the success of entries and they were the scene of more than a little impromptu merry-making. It was a spirit of good fellowship which dominated both stands and club quarters, for above stands there was a crowd which more than filled the enclosure.

The arrangements for the day were acceptable in every sense. The club arranged for refreshments and luncheon was served where all might enjoy it. Certain differences precluded the usual bar privilege, which meant malts with luncheon. The result was that



THE DAY AT THE TRACK

WEDAY OUTPOINTS AGNEW ALL THROUGH THEIR MATCH

ACCORDING to an agreement between the principals if both were on their feet at the end of the tenth round the fight was to be declared a draw. I therefore so declare this match.

When Referee Frank Turk made this decision at the Opera House last evening there was a roar from the four hundred, more or less, attendants upon the prize fight, and the cry "Weday" drowned the voice of the referee. Coming after a few preliminary four-round goes, which were amusing though without value in themselves, the event of the evening's entertainment given by the Honolulu Athletic Club brought together Lon Agnew, "the pride of the force," and Jack Weday, the Iron Worker, for ten rounds.

There was a long wait before the men got together. There was squabbling over a referee and finally Frank Turk was chosen. The referee blamed the wait upon a sporting supply house, saying the gloves sent were four right hand ones, and then announced that the pillows, ten-ounce gloves, were to be used. The men got together after much delay and gave ten interesting rounds. There was an element in the contest, however, which was not on the bills, furnished by the eager partisans of the principals, Fox on one hand coaching his man, Weday, and Bennett and others saying things to Agnew. Weday had the fight all the way. He

ing away twice with a rush. Lono prevented a good start as he would not move. The start was a good one with Connors in the lead. Nuliah was right at her heels and collared her in the first 100 yards and from that time never was headed. The mare was carrying overweight and began to tire at the head of the stretch. Thomas was very strong and the first quarter. The little mare could not get up speed and when it was late in the game Thomas tried the bat and made a grand stand finish. Piggott, too, used his whip, but it was hardly necessary as Nuliah had the speed and drew away all the time to the wire.

CYCLONE TAKES HIS RACE.

It took a little scolding to get the

did the leading and the landing, too. His swings on Agnew's head were clean and his counters swift. He had little steam left or the fight would have been over much quicker, for he landed on his opponent at will and in the seventh and ninth had him groggy, the bell saving what might have been a knockout. It is safe to say that Weday made 80 per cent of the leads, and when it comes to lands the percentage was even higher.

Agnew as a fighter is a solved conundrum. His showing proves that while he is still clever he is not fit for a hard ring contest. He is shifty, clean-hitting and fairly fast, but once he is pounded as he was last evening it is all over. Vale L. Agnew, prizefighter.

The announcement that the two had an agreement to draw, unless there was a knockout, was a blow to the Athletic Club. Having promised their friends honest sport and having made arrangements for it, the officials of the club, then whom there are no better sportsmen, were hurt to find that their protégé had "thrown them down." They advertised the boxing contest in good faith and that it was not kept was not in any way the fault of the promoters. The majority of the officials of the club were honestly of opinion that Weday should have had the decision.

The preliminaries were entertaining. The Japanese wrestling was excellent and Professor La Boeuf and Mr. Moore handled fells like masters.

harness horses away. Quinn's Cyclone was thought to be the best by the talent and \$25 to \$30 was the ruling figure in the speculation. They got away after three or four attempts, with Albert M. to the good and Lemp second, Oak Grove at the rear. Cyclone was moving well and went up alongside Albert at the eighth. Lemp broke and fell back and was never a factor. Cyclone was laid up alongside Albert and stayed there to the stretch, when Quinn went out and won the heat by a length from Albert M. Oak Grove was third, with Lemp away back. First heat, 1:27 4-5.

The second heat found no one ready to speculate on the go, as Cyclone had never been more than jogged. They

got away fairly, Albert M. a head to the good, but Quinn went out at the eighth and never was headed and never urged. Lemp came up at the quarter, Albert acting badly, and it was a fairly pretty race to the wire. Cyclone was never more than a length ahead and closed with Lemp at his wheel. The others were away back, as both acted badly. The time was a little better, but it showed that the black was in the very best form and might be expected to show even greater speed in his next time out. Time of heat, 2:22 3-5.

POLO PONY RACE.

The start was an excellent one, Potter, who had been a favorite before Rice brought down Gypsy, leading by a length. Rice went to the front inside the furlong and led handily, riding easily and looking back at his field, which was spread-eagled all over the track, but at the half stretch Gypsy refused to pass the crowd which was leaning over the rail, and stopped dead. Potter was an easy second and came on, winning by half a length over Angus, who nipped the place from Irvine, both driving hard. Had Gypsy not stopped Rice could have won by half a furlong. The race was a great disappointment, as since Rice showed up with his Kaula pony it was conceded there was nothing else in the race. Quite a bit of money was burned up by the pony stopping. Time, :42 4-5.

HARRISON WINS WAIKAPU CUP.

Carter Harrison and Nuliah were not at the post long but got away on the second break, with Nuliah a head to the good. Harrison was the favorite and ran alongside until the half was reached, when Thomas sent him out to the front. It could be seen that the so-called pony was tiring rapidly and the horse was galloping easily. At the head of the stretch Harrison had command by a length, though Nuliah was under whip and spur. But it was not in the little one to collar the big horse and the procession down the stretch was interesting but not of any moment. There was an open length at the wire. The crowd was ready to applaud such a race and did so liberally, especially upon the announcement that Carter Harrison's time was beaten, the three-quarters having been negotiated in 1:15 1-5. The winner was the favorite in the betting all the time.

WALDO J.'S SPEED.

The luncheon hour was spent in warming up the free-for-all candidates and the crowd, well pleased with themselves, were ready for the rare sport of the afternoon. The first heat of the race was on immediately after the hour and it was so soon begun that there was no chance for interest to abate. Edna G. had the pole and the two between whom it was regarded as a duel were outside, with Waldo J. as the extreme. They passed the judges as a two-horse team and Quinn easily allowed the Grey Ghost to hold the outside, waiting for an opening. Edna

Is Charged With the Betrayal of Army Secrets.

KANSAS CITY, June 5.—The Journal tomorrow will say: Lieutenant-General Nelson A. Miles, commanding the Army, passed through Kansas City last night on his way from Fort Riley to Washington, called there by President Roosevelt and threatened with an immediate court-martial on a charge of having betrayed official secrets. General Miles went through here the day before attended by several other members of a board convened to observe gun tests at Fort Riley, to be so engaged for several days, and he came back yesterday afternoon entirely alone and in such haste that he had not even reserved a sleeping-car berth.

A Journal reporter read to General Miles a special dispatch, saying that he was suspected in the White House of having furnished details of the scandal involving Lieutenant Root to Senator Culberson. General Miles' comment was: "Senator Culberson seems to have made an answer as full as one could make and as explicit as Senator Beveridge or any one could demand."

"But for yourself, General?"

"I repeat that Senator Culberson seems to have made the reply for which you are asking."

"There is a second dispatch, General," was then remarked, "to the effect that you are peremptorily ordered back to Washington to face charges."

General Miles would make no reply to this. He left for Washington at 6:30 last night, a short time after his arrival from Fort Riley. While here he did not leave the Union station.

NEW YORK, June 6.—A special to the Journal from Washington says: The channel through which Senator Culberson obtained the papers in the court-martial case of Lieutenant Arnold of the Fourth Cavalry has not yet been traced to General Miles' office, though the investigation ordered by President Roosevelt is being pushed vigorously by Secretary Root. In the papers are the charges preferred by Private Andrew H. Weil against Lieutenant Arnold. The charges say literally:

"A rough stick about eight inches long and half an inch in diameter was put between the man's jaws. A soldier held the man's head down by pressing on the ends of the stick. Another sat on the man's head and still another sat on the man's legs. Edwards (the sergeant) had a bucket of water at hand, and the water was poured down the man's throat. While down he was whipped and beaten unmercifully. He was then stood up and asked to confess. He did not. He was then beaten and clubbed again. I do not think that a square inch of the man's body was left untouched. He was kicked, a rope was thrown across his beam, the man was strung up by the thumbs, another rope was tied to his ankles and his feet jerked from under him. While up he was beaten."

Private Weil alleges further that the method of torture adopted by Lieutenant Arnold was to cut a strip of flesh just above the ankle of a prisoner. The strip was then attached to a stick and the stick was coiled with the strip of flesh.

LATEST TELEGRAPH NOTES.

The condition of King Albert of Saxony is critical.

The coal strike situation in Pennsylvania is getting more serious.

Ophthalmia is contagious among the school children of New York.

Embassador Herbert, Lord Pauncefoot's successor, will be made a K. C. B.

Five Spanish artillery officers were drowned in a collision on the water at Giron.

Randall Morgan of Philadelphia has bought the steel yacht Waterman from Archduke Charles Stephen of Austria.

M. Leon Burgoyne, Radical Republican and former Premier, has been elected President of the French Chamber of Deputies.

Cortland, Neb., on the Union Pacific, has been damaged by a cloudburst. Central Iowa has also suffered from cloudbursts.

Ladies' day at Epsom was marred by the weather. The race for the Oaks stakes of \$4500 for 3-year-old fillies was won by R. S. Siever's bay filly Scepter.

The only portions of the Philippines not under civil government are the Moro country, Lepanto, Bontoc, Batangas, Laguna, Principe, Infanta, Mindoro, Samar, the Paragual and other small groups.

Senor de Ojeda, the former Spanish Minister to Morocco, has been gazetted Minister of Spain at Washington in succession to the Duke d'Acosta, who has been appointed Minister to Belgium. Senor B. J. de Celon, former Spanish Minister at Peking, succeeds Senor Ojeda at Tangier.

The Federal grand jury presented a bill of particulars against the New Orleans representatives of the alleged beef trust to Judge Parliang and asked that the court compel them to testify and produce their books or answer for contempt of court. The judge ordered the packers' representatives to appear Monday morning and show cause why they should not be punished for contempt.

A new artesian well has been sunk on the premises of the Kahuku Sugar Company. It has a 24-inch head, which is seven inches larger than the old bore.

(Continued on page 4.)

TO SEARCH FOR KERR

Mikahala Will Be Sent Out at Once.

(From Wednesday's dolly.)

With every provision for 12 days at sea, the inter-island steamer Mikahala will sail Thursday morning for a cruise about French Frigate Shoals, for the purpose of endeavoring to locate and tow into port the hulk of the coal ship Fannie Kerr. This decision was reached at a meeting of the directors of the company yesterday afternoon, and the rich salvage in sight made the action unanimous.

The decision to make the run was reached after a statement to the members of the board by Captain Haglund. He stated that after carefully taking the statements of Captain Gibbons of the Kerr, he thought the vessel was in latitude 26, longitude 188 west. This would mean that the vessel was abandoned at a distance of 700 miles from this port. At the time the ship was last seen there was a current setting west-northwest, having a rate of three-fourths mile an hour. This it is argued should have carried the vessel to French Frigate Shoals by the time the Mikahala reaches that point, which should be about Sunday morning.

The Mikahala will be under command of Captain Haglund, and he will have an advisory staff of Captain Gregory and perhaps one other captain. It is the intention of the company to make every arrangement for the success of the salvage expedition. The vessel will carry close to 300 tons of coal and plenty of provisions. The coal supply will be sufficient to take the little ship, for the Mikahala is of only 354 tons burden, all through her prospective cruise and will enable the towing back to land of the hulk in any event.

The Mikahala is of 11 knots speed and has sufficient power to tow the ship. The only danger would arise in the event of heavy weather, when the towing lines would be cast off and the steamer would content itself with standing by and looking out for her own safety and keeping watch upon the prize.

The time set for the trip is sufficient to permit of six days' cruising about along the line of the current from the spot where the Kerr had to be abandoned. This is enough time in the opinion of every seafaring man who knows that portion of the ocean. It is the belief that the ship will be found close to French Frigate Shoals, if indeed it has not been cast upon the reefs there. The ship could not drift far in the current which was noticed by the captain before he abandoned ship and after, but would be hampered in her movements with that current by the winds. The current when noted was running three-fourths knot an hour. The direction was to the west-northwest, but the winds were not in accord and the ship would not make great progress. When the Mikahala reaches the spot where the Kerr was abandoned there will have elapsed 18 days and during the more than 430 hours there might have been travelled several hundred miles.

It is the universal opinion that there will be something like \$50,000 in the salvage proposition if the ship is found, which would give to the company a substantial profit.

Alexander Watson has been organizing a company on the basis of 40 subscribers at \$100 each, but it has not reached the status of securing a ship to search as yet.

SEEKING WORK FOR HAWAIIANS

The Republican Committee Would Coerce Corporations That Use Orientals.

As a result of the action of the Republican Territorial Committee last evening there exists a vacancy, and the resignation of one member is on the table awaiting vote. Owing to the absence of a majority of the members from the Fifth District, the seat of Stewart was not filled although until the acceptance of the resignation John D. Holt sat in the committee with the proxy of the passing member.

The first business of the committee was the reading of minutes of meetings long past, and then communications which brought up the resignations. This led to the reports, and for the labor committee, L. L. McCandless reported that with Messrs. Coelho and Jones, he had looked into the matter of labor and found very many Hawaiians and some haoles out of jobs. He said also that some people employ Asiatics where Hawaiians would do better, and introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, It has come to the notice of this committee that certain public corporations are employing Asiatic labor when ample labor is to be had from among the voters of this Territory, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the secretary write to the Superintendent of Public Works requesting that all privileges which may have been or may hereafter be requested by such corporations be denied to them as long as they continue to employ Asiatic labor when labor from among the voters of this Territory is available.

The committee decided that it could be impossible to recognize more than one club in a precinct, and the discussion of the letter of Committee-man Palmer of Lahoe brought out the fact that there will be a remaking of the precincts and that the government would be glad to receive suggestions. This matter has been referred to the district committees, but the Territorial Committee will suggest action in the matter.

Stewart's resignation was then accepted and action as to Keeney, who retired in a letter saying only that press of business was sufficient to cause him to draw out, was deferred, after which the committee adjourned.

THE STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY CELEBRATES ITS GOLDEN JUBILEE



MOTHER TAYLOR.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

A HALF century of good deeds was completed last evening when the Strangers' Friend Society celebrated its fiftieth anniversary at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Damon on Chaplain street, in the same room where the society held its first meeting. Of all the original names enrolled beneath the quaint preamble and constitution, only three were answered to last evening. These were Mrs. Peralis Taylor, Mrs. Dudoit and Miss Corney. The celebration was a social event and the attendance was much larger than was anticipated.

The room where it was held was filled with flowers and vines and here gathered the company which was entertained with an excellent musical program and the reading of a paper on the society's work by Mrs. Alexander Mackintosh and of the original roll by Mrs. S. M. Damon. Informally was the rule and all spent a most delightful evening. The decorating of the room was done by the Damon grandchildren, Julie, Violet, Vera, Daphne and Douglas Damon.

Hon. W. F. Allen said it was to be regretted that neither of the sons of Mother Damon, the organizer, was able to be present. He called attention to the room in which the celebration was being held and its fond associations to the society. He said that for the first thirty years the society did more for relief of the sick, destitute and friendless than all other similar societies combined. In the early days young men came to Honolulu from the gold mines of California, broken in health and pocket. They were given food by Rev. and Mrs. Damon and the society frequently aided them back to health and gave them passages to the Coast. The first number of the program was a part song, "My True Love Hath My Heart," rendered in a pleasing manner by a glee club composed of the following: Sopranos, Mrs. Clive Davies, Miss Ward, Miss Hyde; altos, Miss von Holt, Miss Bacon; tenors, Arthur Wall, J. A. Cockburn; basses, Clive Davies, Albert Judd, D. W. Anderson; accompanist, Mrs. Frank Atherton; leader, Theodore Richards. Mrs. Frances Gay followed with a solo, "Island of Dreams," the selection being rendered in a captivating manner. H. M. von Holt and Miss von Holt sang a very pleasing and dainty ballad. Paul Isenberg sang "Meditation" with fine effect and was warmly applauded.

MRS. MACKINTOSH'S ADDRESS.

The address of the president, Mrs. Alexander Mackintosh, was as follows:

It is 50 years today since the Strangers' Friend Society (the oldest benevolent society in the Pacific) was founded and organized in the very rooms in which we are now assembled, by Dr. and Mrs. Damon, whose fame was widespread for deeds of unselfish charity and devotion. Never was anyone turned away from these hospitable doors. The need of a charitable association had long been felt and the call for helpers was first answered. For on the records of the first meeting we find the names of 52 members enrolled. Of these first signers there are now but five living: Mrs. Taylor, who is with us this evening; Mrs. S. G. Wilder (sen.) of Eekbank; Miss Corney, who is still in Honolulu; and Mrs. Lenox, sister of General Marshall, who lives in Weston, Mass. The first president elected was Mrs. Newell, who held the post for three years—for we find that in 1855 Mrs. Damon was elected president, which position she held so nobly for 35 years, until her death in 1890, when Mrs. W. F. Allen was made president, which office she held most efficiently until she resigned in 1895.

The great amount of work that was done in the olden days was an understatement from the fact that for several years meetings of the society were held every fortnight. In those days it was hard for anyone to get sewing done and bachelors especially were thankful to get the society to do even their mending. Some survivors from the wrecked steamer Independence were the first shipwrecked people to have their wardrobe replenished by the society, and \$915 was raised and placed in the society's hands to be judiciously expended for the sufferers. In 1856 the ladies met at the Sailors' Home, to assist in making up the bed linen for the rooms then ready for occupation. To show what a mistaken idea some people had of what the funds of the Strangers' Friend Society were for, is related the following anecdote. Several young

men hired a carriage, which unfortunately they smashed, and having no money to pay damages, they were incarcerated in the Fort (the prison of those days, situated at the foot of Fort Street). They applied to the Strangers' Friend Society to get them out of duress, and by paying their fine, but had to be told that the S. F. S. was not founded to treat such wounds.

As the years rolled on the work of the society increased to such an extent that besides the paying of rents, milk bills, hospital bills, and arranging for the transportation of some of the beneficiaries to their homes in different parts of the outside world, it took up most of the time of one person to attend to the investigating of cases, to find out if the supplicants were subjects for relief, and often there would be as many as 20 families who had to have rations of food given out weekly. When the Hon. Chas. R. Bishop endowed a bed in the Queen's Hospital for the benefit of the S. F. S. it was indeed a blessing, and a year or two later he endowed three more beds, for which charitable action he has been blessed by many a poor soul who would otherwise have fared badly. He has also given government bonds and 24 shares of stock in Wilder's S. S. Co., all of which add to our income.

Mrs. W. G. Irwin, the kind friend to all in distress, has never been one of the most generous donors to our funds. She also endowed a bed in the Queen's Hospital and placed it at the disposal of the Strangers' Friend Society, so that for years the society has had the use of five beds, and they are always occupied. The good that the society accomplished was very great. In the early days money came in slowly, and with the many calls for assistance the treasury was often nearly depleted. The Hon. Elisha Allen (American Consul to Hawaii) once donated an enormous fruit cake that was sold at auction, the proceeds of the sale amounting to \$240.50. We are not told, but suppose it was sold by the office.

By degrees many generous friends came to the fore. The largest donors were the Hon. C. R. Bishop, Hackfeld & Co., Theo. H. Davies & Co., Mrs. W. G. Irwin and Messrs. Gay and Robinson. Our most frequent contributors were Mrs. S. M. Castle, Mrs. Rice, (sen.), Mrs. W. F. Allen, Mrs. Dole, Mrs. C. M. Cooke, Mrs. Knudsen, Mrs. Grinbaum, Mrs. Hopper, Mrs. Louison and many more too numerous to mention. Many sea captains also contributed most liberally. In 1878 when Dillingham & Co. moved into their new building, they made out their first check in favor of the Strangers' Friend Society. And in 1881 Lowers & Cooke occupied their new building and made out their first check also to the Strangers' Friend Society. In 1889 when the firm of Messrs. Hackfeld & Co. celebrated its jubilee, \$1000 was sent to the S. F. S. Ten dollars was once sent to the society as "conscience money," from a man who had nursed a friend during his last illness and found the money after his death and kept it, thinking it a just recompense for his trouble, but his conscience pricking him in the matter he sent the money to the society. Six or seven legacies were also left to the society, the largest being \$2000 from H. Hackfeld Esq., Mrs. Hackfeld sending it after his death. She was here when the society was founded and has always taken a deep interest in its welfare.

The first bazaar was held in 1853, in the courthouse, which is now part of Messrs. H. Hackfeld & Co.'s warehouse, and the sum of \$1950 was realized. Tea parties and ice cream festivals also helped to keep the society going. Three years ago the Associated Charities was organized, and the efficient and energetic manager, Mrs. Berber, has done much to lessen the work of the officers of the Strangers' Friend Society.

May the generous and loving people of Hawaii not continue to bear in mind the words of our blessed Savior when He said, "Inasmuch as ye did it unto the least of these, my brethren, ye did it unto me."

Two piano solos, "La Chasse" and "Suite Norveg," were given by Mrs. H. M. von Holt, and generous applause followed her splendid playing. Mrs. Montague Turner won much favor and applause by her delightful singing of "Listening." The ballad was so melodiously given that the audience called for an encore, to which Mrs. Turner responded after the regular program was ended, when she sang "Kathleen Maivourneen" with so much feeling that the audience demanded another selection. The glee club concluded the program with "He That Hath A Pleasant Face." Mrs. S. M. Damon read the roll of the first meeting, although some of the names she was not sure of owing to the blurred records. The names were as follows:

Messrs. Newell, Damon, Taylor,

Paty, J. Ladd, Penhallow, Newcomb, Snow, Bishop, Hoffman, Cartwright, Lathrop, Knox, Dominis, Harris, Hibido, Dimond, Hard, Judd, Fuller, Anthon, Bates, L. Smith, J. H. Smith, Wood, Stott, Tabor, Brown, Lee, B. Judd, Ford, Hall, Hackfeld, Lyon, C. C. Harris, Whitney, Corney, Misses Fowler, Severance, Yeaton, Holt, Robinson, E. Judd, H. Judd, L. Judd, S. Hall, M. Dimond, Laymon, Newcomb, Babb, S. Andrews, E. Corney.

The musical and literary part of the program was brought to an end by the singing of "Auld Lang Syne," in which all present joined. A social half hour followed during which ice cream and cake were served. Among those present were Governor and Mrs. Dole, Hon. and Mrs. W. F. Allen, Rev. and Mrs. Alexander Mackintosh, Mr. and Mrs. T. Clive Davies, Mrs. Peralis Taylor, Mrs. Dudoit, Miss Corney, Mother Castle, Captain and Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Weaver, Mr. and Mrs. von Holt, Miss von Holt, Mrs. J. S. McGrew, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Richards, Mrs. E. W. Jordan, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. R. King, Miss Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Carter, Mrs. S. M. Damon, Mrs. Cornelia Damon, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Gay, Mrs. Elston, Mrs. T. F. Lansing, Miss Lillian Bacon, Rev. V. H. Kitcat, Mr. and Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Berger, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Hall, D. P. R. Isenberg, Mrs. Monsarrat, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Atherton, Miss Ward.

MORNING BUSINESS MEETING.

At the annual business meeting of the society held yesterday morning at 9 o'clock in the Y. M. C. A. hall, an election of officers for the ensuing year was held, which resulted as follows: President, Mrs. Alexander Mackintosh; first vice president, Mrs. F. E. Hobron; second vice president, Mrs. Andrew Fuller; secretary, Mrs. S. M. Damon; treasurer, Mrs. E. W. Jordan; directors, an office renewed for this coming year, Mrs. W. F. Allen; auditor, E. W. Jordan.

The meeting was one of felicitation amongst the members, who have been associated with each other in the work of the society for many years, and the celebration of the society's fiftieth birthday was the subject of animated discussion. There were reports from various officers, that of the secretary, Mrs. S. M. Damon, covering the period fully, as follows:

Today we celebrate the semi-centennial of the Strangers' Friend Society. It is the oldest benevolent society of the Pacific. Fifty years ago, in the parlors of the Rev. and Mrs. S. C. Damon's home, the society was organized by a few ladies, who, feeling the pressing need of aid to destitute strangers, pledged themselves to do all in their power to alleviate the sufferings of such who were destitute and sick; and without regard to the nationality and religious belief. How well they accomplished the work is evidenced by the minute records kept throughout the years. To the present date, the object for which this society was formed remains materially unchanged, for as in '52, so in 1902, comes to the doors the never ceasing call of the poor, the halt, the sick and blind, and today those who have been beneficiaries of the society are numbered by the thousands. Each successive year has rather increased than diminished the amount of expenditures, although the work has been less burdensome; and Associated Charities bearing largely the responsibility of investigation of transient cases and the Strangers' Friend Society placing a monthly allowance in care of the Associated Charities for distribution to transient cases. To the generous donations of warm supporters of the society are its members very largely indebted for the success attending their efforts. Prominent amongst these we find in reviewing the society's records, the names of the Hon. Charles R. Bishop, Mr. Theo. H. Davies, Mrs. Hackfeld, Mrs. W. G. Irwin, Mrs. S. B. Dole, Mrs. Francis Gay, Mr. Aubrey Robinson, Mrs. M. Rice, Mrs. C. M. Cooke, Mrs. Louison, Mrs. Grinbaum and many others worthy of mention. Of the original members who joined within the first month after the society was formed, numbering 52, but few are living. The first president, Mrs. Newell, held the office three years; then Mrs. S. C. Damon, better known as Mother Damon, for she was a mother to all, was elected to the presidency, and held the office 35 years. At her death, occurring in 1890, Mrs. W. F. Allen was elected president, and for twelve years nobly sustained the position, until 1892, when by ill health she was compelled to resign. In 1894 Mrs. Mackintosh became president, and for eight years has done continuously faithful work.

A few items regarding the past year's work will close my report. A large number of individual cases and families have been supplied with daily rations and otherwise cared for. The four beds in the Queen's Hospital endowed by the Hon. Charles R. Bishop

to the use of the Strangers' Friend Society, have been kept constantly filled for the year, successively occupied by 30 different patients. One other endowed bed given to the use of the society by Mrs. W. G. Irwin, has also been kept filled, for the year, successively occupied by 11 different patients. Rents have been paid and monies for passages in part or wholly paid. Expenditures amount to \$1470.30; receipts to \$1552.52.

A new year has just opened. If from the decades that have just passed there is a line to cross, we cheerfully lift whatever of burdens we bear over, glad to again resume the responsibility of helping them who cannot help themselves. May we ever have the same earnest unselfish spirit for doing good that so characterized the promoters of this work for the Strangers' Friend Society.

HERE'S WHAT'S WANTED

A (Citizen of Honolulu Supplies the Information.

Over half the complaints of mankind originate with the kidneys.

A slight touch of backache at first. Twinges and shooting pains in the loins follow. They must be checked, they lead to graver complications. The sufferer seeks relief.

Plasters are tried and liniments for the back.

So-called kidney cures which do not cure. The long looked for result seems unattainable.

If you suffer, do you want relief? Follow the plan adopted by this gentleman.

Mr. S. Hanoland, of this city, is a Custom House guard. He writes: "Having been afflicted with an aching back for some time, I procured a supply of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Hollister & Co.'s store, and used them. The results were most satisfactory and I know that the pills are a valuable medicine for kidney complaints and especially for a lame back."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

The Young Palmas.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Jose and Tomas Palma, two of the president's sons, have sailed for New York, says a Havana dispatch to the Tribune. Jose returns north to take his examination at Columbia Law School. Tomas attends school at Newburg. President Palma, who, with other high officials, went aboard to bid them good bye, was quite overcome by the parting. He gave each son a hearty embrace as he left the steamer and spoke words of encouragement to both.

HOW TO AVOID TROUBLE.

Now is the time to provide yourself and family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is almost certain to be needed before the summer is over, and if procured now may save a trip to town in the night or in your busiest season. It is everywhere admitted to be the most successful medicine in use for bowel complaints, both for children and adults. No family can afford to be without it. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

MAKING BEER IN THE PARLOR

Almost the same thing—our brewery is so clean. You are welcome at any time to call and see where and how we make

PRIMO LAGER

Orders from Brewery delivered promptly. Telephone Main 341

Furniture!

We are now prepared to display our new line of FURNITURE. The latest styles, direct from the Eastern factories.

Among the many things are BEAUTIFUL GENUINE MAHOGANY DRESSERS AND DRESSING TABLES. These are from a HIGH GRADE factory and are made of selected choice wood.

Parlor Chairs and Rockers

IN SOLID MAHOGANY, GOLDEN OAK AND CATHEDRAL OAK.

Morris Chairs

IN SOLID MAHOGANY, GOLDEN OAK AND WEATHERED OAK.

These are only a few of the many things that we always keep in stock. While we handle a full line of Fine Furniture, we also keep a complete assortment of medium and cheap furniture, to suit all the trade. "Furniture to please everybody" is our motto.

J. Hopp & Co.

LEADING FURNITURE DEALERS Corner King and Bethel Sts.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co. (Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1834. Accumulated Funds \$2,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. Capital £1,000,000

Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO. LTD. AGENTS.

Our Soda Water

GINGER ALE, CREAM SODA, KOMEL, ROOT BEER, Etc.

Is sweetened by the use of pure cane sugar. We use no cheap substitute. ONE REASON WHY our beverages are the best and the most popular.

Prompt delivery anywhere and everywhere in the city and Wai-iki.

Consolidated Soda Water Works

- COMPANY, LTD. Telephone Main 71. Works 601 Fort street.

The King street and Wai-iki tram cars did on old-time business yesterday.

A CHINESE TRAGEDY

Shooting Affray on Vineyard Street.

(From Thursday's daily)

A Chinese domestic tragedy which had all the features of the American variety was the only event to mar the quietness of Kamehameha Day yesterday. As a result Ah Fong Kwai, the erring lover, lies at Queen's Hospital with two bullet holes in his body, which may result fatally, while the wronged husband, Chong Wai, and the sinning wife, Ah Nin, are both locked up at the police station.

Hing Wo, the four-year-old son of Ching Lai, is also at the hospital with a bullet furrow along his right temple, an innocent victim of the shooting.

Chong Wai is a Chinese, said to be of some prominence, and business takes him to the other islands frequently. During these absences, according to his story, Fong Kwai has been making love to his wife, and was on several occasions discovered in his house in company with Ah Nin. Warnings were of no avail, either to the recreant wife or to the indiscreet lover, and on Tuesday upon his return to find a repetition of the love-making, Chong Wai appealed to the police to arrest Ah Fong Kwai. Officer Ah On delayed making the arrest until yesterday, and then he found it too late, for the husband had decided to take the matter into his own hands. Yesterday morning he again discovered the over-anxious lover in his house on Vineyard street near Liliha, and procuring a revolver, he chased Ah Fong Kwai from the house, firing his revolver as they ran.

The gun was emptied of five bullets two of which took effect in the fleeing man. A third bullet struck the four-year-old son of Ching Lai, into whose house Kwai had run in his effort to escape from the angry husband. Kwai was able to walk to the station, where he reported the matter to the police, and Chong Wai gave himself up, running to the station from the scene of the shooting. His wife took the wounded man, her lover, to the station, and she was also locked up.

Kwai was taken to the Queen's Hospital, where one of the bullets, which had struck him in the right shoulder, was removed. The other bullet, which entered on his left side, has not been located as yet. The injured boy was also removed to the hospital. He is in no danger, the bullet merely plunging a furrow along his right temple. The doctors cannot say whether or not Ah Fong Kwai will recover.

No charge has been placed against Chong Wai, but he will probably be given a hearing for assault with intent to kill. He freely admits the shooting, but claims he was justified in doing so. He says that the shooting of the child was wholly accidental.

The woman is also held but no charge has been placed against her.

COLIMA VOLCANO THREATENS CITY

GUADALAJARA (Mexico), May 31.—The Colima volcano is greatly increasing in the activity of its eruptions and serious consequences are feared, owing to the volcano's threatening aspect. Work on the extension of the Mexican Central Railroad has been temporarily suspended. It is probable that now a new route will be taken to keep the road away from the locality of the volcano.

Since the recent earthquake disturbances at Chilpancingo and Guerrero the volume of lava from the crater has increased considerably and loud subterranean noises similar to overhead thunder have been heard, while at night the lava assumes strange conditions, so that the inhabitants of Colima are greatly alarmed.

Colima has about 1500 inhabitants, and the people fear that the crater of the volcano might burst, and the lava from it bury the city. The last eruption of the volcano was in 1886, but the damage was slight.

Ever since the eruption of Pelee in the Caribbean sea Mount Colima has been affected.

In the early part of May the smoke from the crater greatly increased in density and almost daily the explosions inside the mountain have increased in force. Some have been so violent as to level trees and houses on the mountain side. A series of eruptions is likely to happen at any time.

All the peasants and sheepmen who reside at the base of the mountain have long since abandoned their homes and fled to the town of Colima. The terror of the inhabitants of the city grows each day and unless the threatening aspect of the volcano abates there is likely to be a wholesale exodus of the inhabitants. Sheepmen report that poisonous gases from the crater have killed their sheep. So far as can be learned, no human beings have been lost, but the situation grows steadily more serious.

WORLD'S 100 YARD RECORD BROKEN

NEW YORK, May 31.—Arthur P. Duffy, Georgetown's great sprinter, achieved undying fame today at Berkeley oval by running 100 yards in 8.5 seconds, world's record time. This phenomenal time was made in the final heat of the dash for the intercollegiate championship after a faultless race. When Duffy dashed into the tape and was grasped into the arms of wildly excited officials, time watches were consulted. One made it 8.2-5 seconds, the others 8.5 seconds.

Harvard wins the championship with 16 points, Yale, second, with 37 points, and Princeton third with 27.

Black Sea Wrecks

LONDON, June 2.—The wrecks in the Black sea as a result of the recent heavy weather are limited to small sailing craft along the Atlantic shore. There were few fatalities.

HOW KILAUEA CHANGES FORM WHEN PELE STIRS THE FIRE

An Account of the Breakdown of 1894—Red Hot Landslides, Cracking Walls and Floating Islands of Stone.

THE following article on Kilauea was written by Mr. L. A. Thurston soon after the great breakdown of 1894:

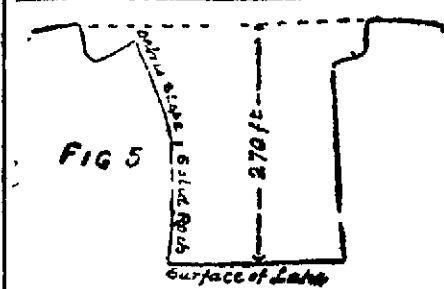
The great lava lake in Kilauea has been steadily rising since the last great breakdown of the floor of the crater in March, 1891, when an area 2500 feet long by 2000 feet wide fell in one night a distance of over 500 feet.

The rising and overflowing of the lake filled this pit last fall. Since that time the activity of the lake has been intense, as many as twenty-three overflows of liquid lava having taken place in a single day, and the walls surrounding the lake have been rapidly raised by continued overflows.

Accurate measurements of the lake were made by Mr. F. E. Dodge of the Survey Department in August, 1892, and March, 1894. He has recorded in the Volcano House book the result of his observations as follows:

fall. A number of times a section of the bank from 200 to 500 feet long, 150 to 200 feet high, and 20 to 30 feet thick would split off from the adjoining rocks, and with a tremendous roar, amid a blinding cloud of steam, smoke and dust, fall with an appalling down plunge into the boiling lake, causing great waves and breakers of fire to dash into the air, and a mighty "ground swell" to sweep across the lake, dashing against the opposite cliff like storm waves upon a lee shore. Most of the falling rocks were immediately swallowed up by the lake, but when one of the great downfalls referred to occurred it would not immediately sink, but would float off across the lake, a great floating island of rock. At about 3 o'clock an island of this character was formed, estimated to be about 125 feet long, 25 feet wide, and rising 10 to 15 feet above the surface of the lake. Shortly after, another great fall took place, the rock

to 30 feet deep, and from 5 to 10 feet wide, opened in all directions upon its surface and the subsidence was more rapid in some spots than in others, but in almost all cases the progress of the action was gradual, although the shat-



tered and chaotic appearance of the rocks made it look as though nothing but a tremendous convulsion could have brought it about.

Another noticeable incident was the almost entire absence of sulphurous vapors, no difficulty in breathing being experienced directly to leeward of the lake.

At 8 o'clock p. m., when the party left the lake its profile was approximately as shown in Figure 4.

At 9 o'clock the next morning the lake was found to have sunk some 20 feet more the banks at the right and left of the subsiding area, which had been the chief points of observation the day before, had disappeared into the lake for distances varying from 25 to 100 feet back from the former edge, and the lower half of the debris slope had been swallowed up in the lake, disclosing the original smooth back wall of the lake beneath at a considerable overhanging angle, making the profile of the lake approximately as in Figure 5.

At the level of the lake and half filled by it was a great cavern extending in a southeasterly direction from the lake. The dimensions were apparently 75 feet across and 15 feet from the surface of the lake to the roof of the cave. It could be seen into from the opposite bank for about 50 feet. This may have been the duct through which the lava had been drained, although it manifestly was not at the bottom of the lake, for up to July 18th, that had continued to rise and fall from 5 to 10 feet a day, and constantly threw up fountains, somewhat more actively than before its subsidence. The entire area of subsidence is estimated to be a little less than eight acres, about one-half of which fell into the lake.

While the break down was taking place there were many slight tremors of the banks, generally resulting in the precipitate retreat of the observers from the edge, but although the danger was great the spectacle was so grand and fascinating that the party returned again and again to watch it. At the Volcano House two slight earthquakes were felt on the afternoon of the 11th and one vigorous one at 2 a. m. on the 12th. During the week several slight shocks were felt in the town of Hilo, thirty miles away, although none were felt at Oloa, half way between, nor at Kapapala, fifteen miles in the opposite direction, although the latter is a place peculiarly susceptible to earthquakes.

This is believed to be the first break down taking place in Kilauea in the presence of observers, those prior to 1888 being before the establishment of the Volcano House, and those of 1888, 1886 and 1891 and several minor ones, all having taken place at night when no one was present.

READ IT IN HIS NEWSPAPER.

George Schaub, a well known German citizen of New Lebanon, O., U. S. A., is a constant reader of the Dayton Volkszeitung. He knows that this paper aims to advertise only the best in its columns, and when he saw Chamberlain's Pain Balm advertised therein for lame back, he did not hesitate in buying a bottle of it for his wife, who for eight weeks had suffered with the most terrible pains in her back and could get no relief. He says, "After using the Pain Balm for a few days my wife says to me, 'I feel as though born anew,' and before using the entire contents of the bottle the unbearable pains had entirely vanished and she could again take up her household duties." He is very thankful and hopes that all suffering likewise will hear of her wonderful recovery. This valuable liniment is for sale by all dealers and druggists, Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Mrs. W. O. Smith has gone to Maui to visit her daughter, Mrs. Harry Baldwin.

STOP THE PAIN!

It tells you that your Kidneys and vital organs are breaking down.



When you feel a pain in your back you had better attend to it. These pains are messages telling you of worn-out nerves, weak kidneys and weak vitals.

You know the cause and you know what it means, so look to it in time. Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt will cure in ten days. It restores the worn, healthy life to the nerves and kidneys.

Alma, Oahu, H. T., Jan. 11, 1902.
Dr. M. G. McLaughlin,
Dear Sir: My health is greatly improved by the use of your belt, and I recommend the treatment to all persons who are afflicted with rheumatism. I have spoken to several of my friends who have seen the great change in my health, and I believe you will have some of them under your care. Respectfully yours,
Edward B. Mikesleml.

Every man who has a pain or weakness should have one. It saves doctor bills and lots of trouble. Let me send you my book describing how I cure. Inclose this ad.

Dr. M. E. McLaughlin, 906 Market St., San Francisco.

Never sold by Agents or Drug Stores.

Black Vici Kid Shoes at \$3.50

We can show you something handsome in Vici Kid Shoes. They have style, grace and comfort, fit perfectly, wear well and are the best shoes you can get for the price. What better can we do than this?

Manufacturers' Shoe Co., Limited

1057 FORT STREET.

REORGANIZED:

The well known Shipping House of Smiths' Cash Store, Inc., reorganized October 22nd, 1900, with additional capital and facilities for handling export family trade. They are so well known to almost all English-speaking people, that it is unnecessary to do more than state that the same high grade service that has been rendered in the past by this reliable and responsible General Merchandise Store will be continued. Former customers, and new ones alike, are invited to write for price lists.

Terms are invariably cash. Prices are the lowest that good goods can be supplied in a legitimate manner.

SMITHS' CASH STORE

No. 27 Market St., San Francisco, Cal., U. S. A.

Sent Up for Flirting.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Police Justice Marshall of Mount Vernon has sentenced Alice Myers, a young woman of that place, to 30 days in the county jail for flirting with a builder of Port Chester by telephone. Several months ago the builder met Miss Myers. She looked up his telephone number and was, his wife alleges, continually ringing his house and asking him to meet her. Usually the telephone was answered by his wife, who exhausted every effort to find out her husband's admirer's name. Miss Myers' attorneys secured her release on a writ of habeas corpus.



Read what Mr. Paul Isenberg says:

Honolulu, T. H., April 22nd, 1902.

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd., Honolulu, T. H.

DEAR SIR:—The presence of the horn-fly pest in my herd of milch cows has been a cause of serious apprehension to me, both on account of the consequent deterioration in the condition of the cattle and the reduced production of milk. I am pleased to inform you that the application of the So-Bos-So Kilfly, which I purchased from you a few days since, has already resulted in a decided improvement in the condition of the cattle, as well as an increase of 20 per cent in the quantity of the milk produced, before the application of the Kilfly. Very truly yours,
PAUL R. ISENBERG.

So-Bos-So Kilfly Is a Liquid Mixture

designed to protect cows and horses from torture of flies. The preparation is positively harmless. It is used with splendid results as a disinfectant and germicide. The Electric Sprayer discharges the So-Bos-So (Kilfly) in a fine, broad spray. From 30 to 50 cows can be sprayed in a few moments. The Electric sprayer is detachable, and thus may be thoroughly cleaned.

If your animals are troubled with lice, use So-Bos-So (Kilfly). It knocks them out. Spray your poultry house with So-Bos-So (Kilfly). It kills lice or any vermin that may infect the fowls. Sufferers from the Horn Fly should give Kilfly a trial. We are sole agents for the Territory of Hawaii.

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

Printed at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. I., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per Month, Foreign.....\$ 2.50

Per Year, Foreign.....25.00

Per Year, Foreign.....25.00

Payable in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,

Manager

FRIDAY JUNE 15

KAMEHAMEHA.

The native people have an aloha for Kamehameha day like that of the French for the birthday of the great Napoleon, a man whom the founder of Hawaii's ancient line considered Kamehameha had the qualities of a nation-builder, the power of conquest, the intellect of empire and the wisdom of a statesman. He could invade the land of his enemies, and then receive the surviving inhabitants to his rule and make them loyal subjects. It was Kamehameha who made over the tribal feudatories of Hawaii into a kingdom and earned the title of the Napoleon of the Pacific.

Not does he divide with the Napoleonic name. To be sure his field was limited, but Kamehameha's compasses filled it and held the place he won until he died. There was in him one quality which the Corsican conqueror lacked—a readiness to adopt the unknown and untried. In warfare, when Napoleon refused to hear Robert Fulton, who went to him with the steamboat in his hand, he lost the chance to conquer England, and the world. But the Hawaiian chief saw a quick eye the value to him in warfare of appliances, cannon in particular, which were as foreign to him as his warfare training as the steamboat was to Napoleon's ideas of maritime power. He took these things, knowing their superiority at a glance, and used them to consolidate his island empire. To honor such a man is a tribute to race pride among the Hawaiians whose highest and best qualities his career embodied.

KILAUEA.

We reproduce in another column an article written by Mr. L. A. Thurston during the last activity of Kilauea, which occurred in 1894. In view of the fact that the volcano is again showing life, this should prove of especial interest at this time. Mr. Thurston has been in attendance at every outbreak of the volcano of late years and is thoroughly posted on the characteristics of the past history of the burning lake. He was an outgoing passenger on the Steamer Kilauea yesterday and was anxious to send us a report of conditions at the volcano as they actually exist.

The people on the island of Hawaii do not look on the present volcanic action with any fear, but rather with rejoicing, as it is a return to conditions which have always been a source of revenue to the island. That there is no living here will believe for a moment, as the Pacific characteristics of the Hawaiian volcanoes are too well known. The best authorities, those who have been familiar with the volcanic action here for many years past, are a unit in stating that the present outbreak is simply a return to normal conditions, the volcano having been inactive for several years, although not dead, as was the reported case of Mt. Pelee before the recent outbreak. In fact our volcano while sometimes sluggish has never been dead; smoke, steam and sulphur fumes have always been in evidence and the vent being open, an explosion similar to that of Mt. Pelee would be impossible.

THE VENETIAN EPISODE.

The details of the affair at Venice in which certain officers of the United States Navy were arrested and sent to prison have been printed in pamphlet form by the Italian legation at Washington. From this story it appears that the officers in question, while drunk, began overturning tables and chairs in an outdoor cafe. The police were called and their expostulations were met by blows. So severely were they attacked that bystanders had to interfere. In court, after a fair trial, the culprits were found guilty and given the usual sentences, the justice of which was conceded by their commanding officer and by the American Consul. By the King's clemency, partly induced by the pledge that the United States government would punish the officers, the latter were soon released.

Happily such occurrences are much less frequent now in the Navy than they were in the old days when a rum ration was served and when officers were drawn from the forecabin. As a general thing officers of the Navy, if not always meeting the stricter standards of society, have been most careful in their public appearances, to maintain the high repute of their service. That is why the Venetian episode has created such a widespread sensation.

The punishment is to be fixed by a court-martial and, in the present temper of the Navy over foreign criticism, it is not likely to be moderate. Now that the contempt case is over, a bit of history of the famous McCallum cartoon may prove of interest to the public. When the matter came up in court the defendant denied that the cartoon referred to the charges, then pending against Crisp McCarthy, although publication was made after that case had been called. It happened in this way: The cartoon was ordered as soon as Judge Gear had directed the crimp's discharge on the ground that mayhem was not an offense against Hawaiian laws. It was made in good time but pressure of news kept it out of the paper for several days and when the foreman found room for the picture a new McCarthy move had been made in court. The judges held that the cartoon, coming out as it did, was intended to interfere with the course of justice when, as a matter of fact, it referred to a completed case, and was therefore privileged. During that period the editor was away from the office much of the time attending to some building concerns and had not been in a position to know that the second McCarthy case was based upon the same state of facts as the first.

England knows how to reward her victorious Generals. There will be no Shafter business in the treatment of Lord Kitchener.

PEACE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The war which has now come to a close in South Africa teaches two things: One is that a small but resourceful nation is not to be attacked with impunity even by a great power; the other is that the great power must win if given time enough to overwhelm its enemies in detail. It is a lesson we are also learning and teaching in the Philippines.

Both sides in South Africa achieve peace with honor. Memorable in the history of the world are the courage and patriotism, the genius for the higher sort of guerrilla warfare, and the very highest sort of strategy, which have marked the record of the Boers; equally memorable are the patient, unflinching, qualities shown under the most trying forms of discouragement, of the Britons. They are gladiators indeed who have been matching skill against strength and courage against courage on the South African field.

New comes the hour to begin the march of racial amalgamation—and what a wonderful result is prophesied. Long ago Englishman and Boer united in New Amsterdam and one of the products of that union is Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States. Englishmen crossed with the pioneer strain of France, after the long war for the possession of Canada and men like Sir Wilfrid Laurier came to be the result. In 1900 time the English and Dutch of South Africa will merge as did their ancestral strains in New York; and the Dark Continent will possess a race capable of repeating the great works of its forefathers. What will this new people do with their heritage? History teaches that all Africa will be theirs in time just as Cecil Rhodes dreamed it would be. Nothing can stop their northward march. Some day the political cry will be "From the Cape to Cairo." All the lands owned by aliens will somehow come within their sway and the whole continent will pass under their flag. Will that flag be British? It depends on ultimate circumstances; but whether there flies the standard of St. George or that of some new nation, it will be the flag of civilization, of progress and of redemption.

It is not surprising to hear that bogus jewels have been found in King Edward's crown. Custodians of crowns are not always able to resist the temptation to exchange a \$10,000 diamond for a paste article which looks quite as well and only costs \$300. Something of the kind occurred in Hawaii, for when the old royal headpiece of Kalakaua was appraised by the Provisional Government a few of its jewels turned out to be dubious indeed.

The Chronicle prints a scare story about Honolulu being in danger from Punchbowl and Diamond Head. As these volcanoes were extinct some centuries before an earthquake opened the Golden Gate and before California was scourged with lava from a dozen cones, the Chronicle should reserve its emotions for home use. The coast metropolis itself is in more danger from the earth's convulsive forces than is Honolulu.

The Boer Presidents seem to be in a bad way. Kruger is said to be penniless and Steyn had a stroke of paralysis which caused him to leave the peace conference and give his parole. These episodes are among the tragedies of history.

If harmony is wanted, the Advertiser platform is still where it can be put to the best use. It is a Roosevelt Republican platform in all four of its planks and suggests nothing which any conscientious party man can object to.

As the Danish Islands are in the West Indian volcano belt Denmark ought to sell them with a guarantee that they will keep.

RACES AT PARK DRAW THOUSANDS

(Continued from Page 1.)

G. made the running and Wayboy went with her. The eighth was passed in 1:16 and the half in 3:4. That fixed the race, though they were straightened out in the back stretch. Three-eighths were passed as they started and then Quinn moved up on the inside and easily took command. The half in 1:06 showed Waldo by a half length at the front, going easily and steadily. Edna G. was practically all out and Wayboy started after the leader, but it was too easy for the Grey Ghost, who came home in 1:10, winning the heat by a length—2:16.

The second heat was one well worth the racing. It showed all the time the great grey's speed. Under the wire to start, Edna G. got away first and led to the three-quarter pole. Waldo went up in the turn and it looked bad for the grey, for Wayboy was going his best at Edna's wheel. So they raced around to the upper turn, when Quinn found he was shut out and had to go round the bunch. The pace was a hot one, too much for the mare, and both the horses went past her. Wayboy was under the whip but he could stand it, although he did not have the speed to take advantage of the sweep Quinn had to make to clear the pair. Waldo came up with a rush at the end, winning by a half length, not driven out at all for the heat was only 2:20 4-5, the result of the two pullings of Waldo, although it showed the best of Edna and somewhat exploded Wayboy as a phenomenon.

The third time out the start was excellent and Edna again opened a gap. Waldo went up in the first eighth and Quinn eased him. Edna and Wayboy battled in the back stretch until at the five furlongs Waldo J. started out, went by the pair and, driven the last half in 1:06, won the heat in 2:16. Wayboy a hundred yards behind and half as much in front of the mare.

ROSITA CHALLENGE CUP.

Weller was in a sulky mood and would not start until repeatedly urged, even by a track judge who had to use a whip to get him to move. After nearly ten minutes of this kind of play Weller responded to the lash and the starter got them away, with Del Vista a length to the good. In this way they raced to the quarter, when Weller moved up. On the upper turn the stallion was well closing up the gap and explored the stretch nose and nose. It was a duel down the stretch, with Pig-got at the bat and McAdiffe to follow.

Weller with spur, trying to get his mount to move up as he should. Weller was not taking to running kindly, however, and simply galloped along nose and nose with the mare down the stretch, while hundreds in the stand screamed, alternately "Del Vista!" "Weller!" until at the wire he was a white flag and the race was a matter of judging and not of running. The judges, after a consultation and hearing the jockeys, Piggot claiming that he had been fouled at the head of the stretch, finally decided it was a dead heat, a decision which met the approval of the majority of the audience. The time, 1:42 2-5, was good enough to have won any race on the track before.

PRINCE WITH VIOLIN.

The gentlemen's driving race was one of the upsets which must be expected in a contest where there is a track full of horses. There were nine in the field, away with a fast start, Los Angeles away behind and Frank Murphy in the lead. Murphy and Violin went to the quarter as a team, but the field was full of surprises. Away on the upper turn Sambo broke badly and was seemingly out of it all. Abbie was going badly, too. The only change was that Violin took command at the half and the two raced to the wire. In the last half, however, there was shown the true caliber of Sambo. A furlong behind the leaders, he was sent by Cuddeback for the lead and so strong and true did he go the last half that he was in fourth place, and minding down his field like the same old peer he is. Abbie was away back. The feature of the race must be the fact that the three horses in front were all owned and driven by Hawaiians, Prince Cupid, Mr. Frank Murphy, Richardson second and Edwin Gay third. The crowd saw this and the victory was, after that of Quinn, who was cheered and decorated by his friends, the most popular of the day.

HARRISON BY A HEAD.

The trio got off well together with Harrison in advance. Carter Harrison edged up with Mollie Connors nose at her shoulder. The three-quarter pole was reached with Harrison leading Carter Harrison and Mollie Connors, despite down to the stretch. Connors took a nose and kept it until the stretch was reached. The duel began at the turn, and when heads were craned to catch the positions, Carter Harrison had the best of it. Leonard gave the bat to Mollie Connors but the gelding came along steadily with little urging and crossed the wire with Connors' nose, opposite her eye. Time, 1:02.

AMARINO ONCE MORE.

The Oceanic Steamship Co.'s cup race was an easy win for the game old horse Amarino. After one false break they got away, Amarino and Alta Stacey ran like a team for a quarter of a mile when the old horse came on and won in a hard gallop amid the plaudits of the crowd, all of whom seemed to remember former victories.

WELLER'S SPEED.

The last race of the day was the mile and a quarter dash with Weller and General Cronje matched. They raced as a team past the stand. It was at the three-quarters that Weller drew away and without being touched won by a half dozen lengths.

FINDS FAULT WITH HIS YOUNG BRIDE

OAKLAND, June 2.—Judge Hall granted Mrs. Blanche Emily Young a divorce today from Alexander Young Jr., son of Alexander Young, the millionaire sugar plantation owner, on the ground of extreme cruelty. The custody of the two minor children, Alexander and Meredith, was awarded to the mother. By consent an order was made directing Young to pay \$125 a month for the support of Mrs. Young and the children. The family residence, 552 Sycamore street, was given to Mrs. Young. At first it was the intention to settle financial matters between the couple by allowing the wife certain property, but afterward it was decided to allow her a permanent sum for all time.

The cruelty complained of by Mrs. Young was of a mental character. The couple were married in 1893. Their wedding was a notable event, owing to the social prominence of the young couple. It is understood that the elder Young gave his son, at that time, a wedding present of property worth \$100,000. Soon after their marriage the young couple left for a wedding trip to Honolulu to visit the plantations owned by the father and son. It was on the trip, Mrs. Young claims, that their marital troubles began. Her husband found fault with her in the presence of a large number of the passengers on the boat, and even went so far as to use unbecoming language. The young bride, being reared in a cultured and refined home, was shocked and very much humiliated by the conduct of her husband, and she claims she suffered much mental anguish.

After their return to California the differences of the couple became more pronounced. Mrs. Young complained that her husband treated her with indignity. One occasion Mrs. Young was much humiliated because her husband called her a fool. Mrs. Young bore with her husband, however, until he declared that he no longer loved her, and left her to the care of others during her illness. It was shortly after this that Mrs. Young decided to apply for a legal separation from her husband. No allegations of actual violence were made in the complaint.

Mrs. Young has been living at the residence of her father-in-law in Piedmont Heights during the pendency of the divorce proceedings. The defendant has been residing at the Hotel Touraine. He offered no opposition in the case. It is said he was as anxious as his wife to obtain a dissolution of their marital bonds.

Honoring First Settlers

NEW YORK, June 6.—Three hundred years ago Bartholomew Gosnell planted one of the first English settlements in America, says a New Bedford, Mass., special to the Tribune. On Thursday a company of historical patrons landed on the little island at the tip of the Elizabeth group, and with simple ceremonies laid the corner stone of what will be, before the end of the summer, a memorial shaft in honor of Gosnell and his men. The party which laid the corner stone comprised Charles S. Randall, George Fox Tucker and Walton Ricketson of the local committee on the shaft; Edwin D. Meade, Dr. Francis E. Abbott, George C. W. Elkins, president of the Old South Historical Society.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Ground is being cleared for Mr. Ozawa, \$5000 residence on Manoa Heights.

The S. S. Oregonian sails from New York for this port on July 15, and the Alaskan will leave on or about August 15.

Mr. Charles M. Abbott, son of a New York judge, who was foreign envoy during President Harrison's administration, has joined the staff of the Advertiser.

The steamer Kauai brought the report from Hawaii yesterday that the lava was still rising in the Kilauea's pit. Mokuawewe is also reported to be smoking.

(From Thursday's daily.)

Bishop-elect Restarick's consecration will occur early in July.

Prof. Lyons is of the opinion that more bad news will soon be had from the West Indian volcanoes.

A bull, supposed to be from Manoa, while scaring people of Wilder avenue, was shot five times. It then started for home.

Editor Timmons states that The Spokesman, the local organ of the Democratic party, will be out on Saturday morning.

There was no meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, it being a legal holiday. There will probably be no meeting until President Sloggett's return from Hawaii.

J. A. McKenzie, a well known kamaina of Honolulu, who has been a plumber for many years, died yesterday evening at 8:45 at his brother's cottage on Punchbowl street near Queen. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from his brother's place, and the interment will be in Niihau cemetery.

The polo pony "Have Another" was ridden in the polo pony race yesterday by J. J. Magdus, who is also its owner, he having purchased the animal from Robert Shingle, although the official card gave the latter credit for his entry and mount. "Have Another" is a new name for "Jim Crow," as the gelding was formerly called.

The ceremony of decorating the statue of Kamehameha I was performed early yesterday morning, and leis and flowers were laid at the feet, around the neck and in the open extended hand. The appearance of the flowers in the hand so majestically extended in welcome was most striking, and was commented on by thousands who passed and repassed the heroic figure yesterday.

The sugar crop outlook is reported as most promising.

The Bank of Hawaii backs the Territory for an overdraft of \$150,000.

Storm sewers, it is reported, are causing some annoyance to householders.

The chairman of the sports sub-committee for the Fourth of July will be Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth.

There will soon be a smoker given by the Britishers of Honolulu, celebrating the declaration of peace in South Africa.

J. P. Steffner, manager, and W. R. Bishop, secretary, of the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, are on board the Buford en route for Manila.

E. R. Newman, formerly of Hobron & Newman, expects to return to Honolulu before fall and engage in business. He has been away eight years.

There was a short conference of a half dozen members of the Home Rule executive committee last evening at Foster's hall. There was nothing done, as by common consent the return of Wilcox is awaited before there is to be any progress with the work. According to the latest information, Wilcox will return in the Alameda June 27.

Up to the time that the transport Buford left San Francisco for Honolulu, detectives were engaged in a search for Frederick B. Conway, formerly clerk in Police Judge Mogan's court, who is alleged to be a defaulter. They believe that Conway stowed away on the transport Buford with the intention of dropping off at Honolulu or continuing on to Manila.

A local druggist sold last evening that the era of ten cent beer in Honolulu had begun. The trade both in soda water and hard liquors. The old line saloons cannot sell much liquor at 25 cents a drink when ten cents will buy half a pint of lager. As between 10 cent soda and ten cent beer many men who used to drink soda take beer. It is believed the saloons will be compelled to sell spirits at 15 cents a glass, the usual San Francisco price.

The coroner's jury, empaneled to investigate the death of Ikara, the Japanese cook of the schooner Alice, Kimball, who fell from the vessel into the harbor on Saturday night and whose body was picked up three days later, brought in a verdict yesterday afternoon of death by accidental drowning. The testimony showed that the man had been drinking sake with friends and was drunk when he came aboard the ship. His companion said that he left him on the deck and a few minutes later some one told him that Ikara had fallen into the harbor. His companion dived after him but could not find him.

Honolulu will again have auto hacks on the streets just as quickly, in fact, as drivers may be trained to handle the steam carriages. The company at the head of which is Norman Halstead has been introducing its machines and making them known by taking parties to Waikiki and the Fall. The hack drivers of the city made complaints that the hacks had not paid any fees, and thus they were compelled to take out the usual hack license. But having to pay license the company has decided that it might as well have the benefit, so will put out its machines for public use as soon as the drivers are capable.

Living Pictures

NEW YORK, June 2.—In order to impress upon the public the iniquity of child labor, the organized labor bodies of New Jersey will, according to the World's special from Trenton, N. J., exhibit throughout the state twelve children whose ages range from 8 to 10 years, taken from the glass factories at Minatoia.

Morgan's Movements

NEW YORK, June 2.—J. Pierpont Morgan, leaving Rome for Venice, on board the Corair, cables the Rome correspondent of the Tribune, said that he was going to Athens and will return to Venice in two weeks, and go to London for the coronation.

Itching Skin

Distress by day and night—

That's the complaint of those who are so unfortunate as to be afflicted with eczema or salt rheum—and outward applications do not cure. They can't.

The source of the trouble is in the blood—make that pure and this itching, burning, itching skin disease will disappear.

"I was taken with an itching on my arms which proved very disagreeable. I concluded it was salt rheum and bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. In two days after I began taking it I felt better and it was not long before I was cured. Have never had any skin disease since." Mrs. Ida E. Ward, Cove Point, Md.

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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Machinery and contents on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

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The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
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Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
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Now is the Time to Plant SEEDS

A large shipment of fresh seeds has just been received.

It is not necessary to send to the coast for garden or vegetable seeds, when the same may be had in a few days from the

Hollister Drug Company Honolulu, Hawaii.

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RIOT AND BLOODSHED

Chicago Streets in Hands of a Mob.

CHICAGO, June 1.—Driven by men covered with dust and blood, many of them barely able from exhaustion to hold the reins in their hands, 36 meat wagons entered the main gate to the Union Stock Yards tonight amid a shower of stones, bricks, bottles and sticks.

The wagons, guarded by five police wagons filled with bluecoats and two omnibuses, made to the fullest capacity by the policemen, were on the return from a delivery of supplies to downtown provision houses after one of the fiercest days in the strike of the beef packers' teamsters. Many of the drivers, officials at the packing houses, were cut and bruised from head to foot. The police were in even worse condition. The wagon drivers had been working from 5 o'clock in the morning to 11 o'clock in the evening in the stock yards in the business district and back again had been contested bitterly by mobs of strike sympathizers.

CHICAGO, June 1.—This was a day of riot in Chicago. The hospitals began to feel the effect of the battling by the increased number of patients, and the police stations were scarcely able to hold the rioters arrested. One of the most serious riots broke out at Congress and State and Harrison and State streets. By some maneuver the strikers succeeded in dividing the 36-wagon caravan (the second one to leave the yards today), so that the front of it lay at Congress street, on State, and the rear at Harrison. While the vanguard battled with a crowd which hurled broken bottles, stone eggs and other missiles, including spears of thread thrown by women sympathizers in the crowd, the rear guard was called upon to defend itself against a more serious attack.

At this place the mob made a desperate assault on the drivers, but was compelled to turn its attention to the police, who came up on the run. Twice the bluecoats hurled themselves against the infuriated men, and twice they were rebuffed and crowded back. It was the most desperate clash the police have had with the strikers in several months. The strikers and their sympathizers took clubs from policemen and used them against their own.

Meanwhile several men had gained a position of advantage on the elevated loop, from which they fired missiles at the officers. In this way Officer John McGuire was hit on the head with a horseshoe and so seriously injured that he had to be taken to hospital. Officer John Lencour was less seriously hurt. Gus Billings, one of the crowd, was clubbed into insensibility by the police, and he, too, was taken to a hospital in a serious condition.

After the two ineffectual rushes at the crowd mentioned, the police managed to organize themselves in better shape, and for the third time rushed at them. At once the strikers were successful. The caravan, after 20 minutes' delay, began to move, but not in peace, for the crowd followed closely. The police, however, walked by the wagons and confined their efforts to pulling from the wagons men who tried to climb into the seats, presumably to pull down the drivers.

POLICE USE THEIR CLUBS. The decision of the police to confine their attempts strictly to keeping invaders from climbing on to the wagons did not long endure. From windows along the routes missiles were thrown at them. At one street corner teamsters in sympathy with the strikers so managed their wagons as to bring about a blockade. With the continued opposition, the bombardment, the blocking and the jeers all stirring them, the police lost their tempers and clubbed indiscriminately. It was said that several women and boys and one helpless cripple received blows from the police. The street through which the caravan passed by noon had become a perfect maelstrom of surging, excited humanity.

The persistent progress of the meat wagons acted as a goad to the temper of the crowd. Patrol wagons were kept busy rushing to the various lockups with prisoners. Ambulances hurried to the nearest hospitals where heads could be sewed up, but this did not lessen the resistance of the strikers or their sympathizers. The sight of new arrests and of newly cracked skulls only whetted their appetites. They took the presence of the meat caravan (a difficult thing to move under any circumstances through downtown districts) as a challenge.

Business on State street was in a state of complete paralysis. Pickets of the strikers persuaded sympathetic drivers to drive into the thoroughfare in order to check the advance of the meat wagons.

BATTLE IN THE STREETS. At Madison and State streets the volley of eggs, bricks, etc., became so thick and the street so congested that the police were forced to charge upon the crowd. Sympathizers in wagonloads tried to drive into the squad of police, and many people were slightly injured in the fracas. One old man had his arm broken by a blow from a policeman's club. Women and children panic-stricken and fled crying into side streets.

At Randolph and Clark streets the mob, which was preceding and following the meat caravan, became riotous again. From a coal wagon and from standing produce wagons the crowd seized missiles and pelted the drivers of the packing house wagons. Here the police charged the crowd again and again, driving them from the streets and doorways into side streets. At Fifth avenue, near Madison, three coal wagons attempted to blockade the street again. One teamster drew a revolver and threatened to shoot anyone who touched his horses. The police pulled his team aside, however, but the driver was not arrested.

The cavalcade had scarcely broken through the coal wagon blockade, followed a few yards farther south on Madison street. A number of vehicles driven by men presumably in league with the strikers had blockaded the street and tied up the street car lines running through the intersection. In the jam was a bus loaded with boys.

TRIED TO END LIFE

Attempt at Suicide Under Transit Car.

A young Japanese woman tried to commit suicide yesterday morning shortly after 7 o'clock by throwing herself in front of Rapid Transit car No. 18, which was then in charge of Motorman A. S. Kenway. But for the intervention of a countrywoman who jerked the unfortunate creature from the tracks and the prompt setting of the brake, a tragedy could not have been averted as the motorman had no time in which to drop the fender.

The suicidal attempt was made almost opposite the Thompson residence in Kalihi, between the Kalihi switch and the railway terminus at Kamehameha IV road. The car was coming toward town and was in the vicinity of the Thompson place about 7:20. It was moving along at the regulation speed. Up the track Kenway saw two Japanese women, both wearing holokus. One was a young woman apparently about 23 years of age, and the other was somewhat older. Both were standing close to the track on the mauka side and when Kenway first saw them he thought they were playing while awaiting the arrival of the car, as both were tugging at one another. He thought nothing of the matter until the car began to approach the couple. Just before he threw off the current and began to wind his brake, the younger woman jerked away from her companion and turned to run toward the approaching car. The older woman caught her by the dress and pulled her back. Then ensued a struggle between the two women, both of them standing almost upon the track. By this time Kenway saw that the younger woman was trying to fling herself in front of his car. The thought of suicide came to his mind instantly, and he threw his muscle upon the brake. The car began to slow down. Again the young woman by a supreme effort freed herself from the grasp of her companion and plunged forward upon the track. The knuckles were almost in the act of striking her when the older Japanese caught the determined creature by her right arm and dragged her to one side, where she held her securely. The car sped on about half a length and came to an abrupt stop. All the incidents had taken place within a few seconds of time. As no one had been hurt the car went ahead toward the switch where the Kalihi-bound car was waiting. Kenway looked back and saw the woman running after the car. She came on swiftly, outdistancing her companion. It flashed across his mind then that having failed in her first attempt the woman intended to attempt suicide when the other car came her way. She was doomed to disappointment, however, for a Japanese man ran after her and caught her. He threw her to the ground and proceeded to maul her, not disdaining to pull her by the hair in his efforts to tame her. The man finally picked her up bodily and carried her away.

The lady climbed out of their vehicle, only to meet the onrushing police, and many of them were clubbed, to a chorus of "Shame!" from the spectators. Occasionally bottles and stones were thrown from windows, but generally they hit innocent bystanders. One of them struck a horse and knocked him senseless. Later the blockade at Fifth avenue and Madison street was broken by a determined rush of the police. The large meat caravan reached the Illinois Central depot at Twelfth street at 10 o'clock, accompanied by a constantly increasing crowd. During the unloading of meat at the depot the mob showed its ugly temper by throwing bricks, but the well-armed police guard served to check more serious demonstrations.

POLICE USE THEIR PISTOLS. The police were forced to resort to the use of their revolvers again as the caravan of empty wagons reached Sixteenth street and Michigan avenue on its way back to the Stock Yards. As the wagons drew under the railway viaduct of the St. Charles Air Line a shower of missiles flew down upon the teamsters. Fifty shots were fired by the police to cow the rioters into order. Six of the empty wagons that had become separated from the main caravan were halted at Thirty-fifth street and Grand boulevard until re-enforcements of police could be obtained from the Stanton avenue station before going on to the Stock Yards, where trouble was expected.

A dense crowd, attracted by the shots, collected, and again missiles flew thick. Several policemen were hit, and driver fired at a man in the crowd who had struck him in the face with a stone. The bullet grazed the man's cheek and he ran with blood streaming from his face. A pitched battle occurred between a crowd of negroes imported from St. Louis to take the place of the striking yard teamsters and toughs and strikers at Forty-ninth street and Center avenue early today, in which six negroes were badly injured, two possibly mortally. The substitutes were driving wagons when they were assaulted. Many of their assailants were armed with ice picks and in the fight the negroes were badly lacerated by these weapons. One man had his thigh broken and another was injured internally. The imported negroes number about 50.

Downtown street crossings are almost devoid of officers, but the City Hall resembles an army barracks with hundreds of bluecoated men drawn up in squads waiting for repetitions of yesterday's rioting. Early this morning the six wagons started under the escort of a patrol of 15 policemen toward the downtown districts to supply stores with meat. This train was simply a feeder for a bigger caravan, and at 9 o'clock 25 loads of beef, interspersed with five wagons containing policemen, came out of the Stock Yards amid hoots and cries of derision from the crowd. It looked not unlike a well-guarded wagon train of some small army.

HAWAIIAN GOSSIP FROM THE COAST METROPOLIS

Bishop Restarick's Coming Consecration—How Yardley Kissed the Girls—Gossip About People We All Know.

(Special to The Advertiser.)
SAN FRANCISCO, June 1.—With all due pomp and ceremony, the new Bishop of Hawaii will be consecrated in San Diego in a few days. More than five bishops will take part in the impressive ceremony, including Bishop Nichols of San Francisco, Bishop Johnson of Los Angeles, Bishop Kendrick of Arizona, Bishop Jagger of Cincinnati and Bishop Moreland of Sacramento.

Rev. Mr. Restarick, who has been chosen for elevation to the See of Honolulu, has received a courteous letter from Bishop Willis, saying that he would have taken pleasure in welcoming his successor in person but that the call to Tonga was imperative and he had been forced to depart.

YARDLEY KISSED THE GIRLS. R. O. Yardley, the popular artist of The Advertiser, who returned to the mainland on the Alameda, is in Stockton, enjoying communion with his family after an absence of two years. A delegation of pretty girls met Yardley on his arrival here, and he proved himself skilled in the Shakespearian style of greeting. However, he was not impartial for one of the fairest was kissed until she blushed mightily. She had been the most eager in the long wait for the Alameda to dock, and her friends joked her about the long separation, and quoted platitudes about absence making the heart grow fonder. Yardley wore the regulation Honolulu hat, and had to give his puggaree to the loveliest damsel before he could land. He called on me the next day and chatted about his life in Hawaii. He was full of admiration for the people and things of the Islands, and said that his heart would always be in the land of the lotus. He begged me to send his aloha to his friends and also to those not counted in that category whose faces and figures he made so familiar to readers of The Advertiser. Their forbearance in waiting for him was deeply appreciated by him.

WOOD'S PICTURE IN PAPER. At the Occidental Hotel are Dr. Wood and daughter, Dr. Burgess and Thomas Wall. Wood's portrait was in the Chronicle yesterday, with high praise for his work during the plague in the Islands. The Chronicle said: "Aloha Temple, the Mystic Shrine home in the Hawaiian Islands, has sent one of its most distinguished men as its representative to the Imperial Council. Dr. C. B. Wood has come from Honolulu to uphold the fame of the Insular Shrines. He is the past potentate of Aloha Temple, and the best known medical man in Hawaii."

"It was Dr. Wood who, when the Paradise of the Pacific was cursed with a plague scare, led the work of restoring public confidence. He was president of the Board of Health of Hawaii and under his directions hundreds of thousands of dollars were expended in caring for the thousands of people whose homes had been burned, in the great Chinatown fire in Honolulu."

"Dr. Wood resigned his office when the quarantine was raised, as his large private practice had suffered by his devotion to duty. The business men of Hawaii were so pleased with his administration that they raised a purse of nearly \$10,000 and presented it to him as a memento of appreciation for his labors and a token of their appreciation."

"During the pilgrimage of the Shriners of the United States to Hawaii two years ago, Dr. Wood took the lead in receiving them. From Hawaii have also come Dr. Burgess and Thomas Wall, both well known there and both leading Shriners."

Dr. Wood will take his daughter, Dorothy, to San Jose and leave her there with relatives. He will probably go East in a few days, after the Shriners' festivities are over, and visit New York and other attractions. The doctor's picture appears in a gorgeous souvenir of the Shriners' celebration.

My New York correspondent writes me: "After several days of close observation of the workings of the Mobile stage line, and a thorough inspection of the construction of the machine in Philippe Manor, Charles James of Honolulu, who has been studying the various modes of transportation in the metropolis and other cities, has about come to the conclusion that the automobile is the coming passenger transporting car."

"It is Mr. James' purpose to establish an automobile stage line in Honolulu, where quite a number of such vehicles of various types are in use by private parties, and he is of the opinion that it will be but the beginning of a large number of stage lines between cities, towns and villages in Hawaii."

"Similar lines have been started, in a small way, in France, Germany and in two Southern towns, but these are pleasure trips merely, and hardly can be regarded as a fair test as to their practicability or as a real business venture. That automobile, and especially of the steam type, is practical for general transportation over ordinary roads—they need not be asphalt nor macadam roads—is conceded by manufacturers of that class of vehicle generally as well as by makers of electric wagons."

"The adoption of automobile lines in towns where there are not as yet any other means of transportation, is favored by merchants, who hope ultimately to increase their trade materially by giving residents in outlying districts and adjacent villages an opportunity to reach the stores more readily and often. It is only necessary for one or two of such towns to start the ball rolling by instituting automobile lines, thus demonstrating their usefulness, and it will not be long before the demand for horseless stage lines will grow to such proportions that the factories will be unable to turn out vehicles fast enough."

FOR HAWAII'S GOLD MINES. The Stockton Independent says: Last evening the Globe Iron Works shipped twenty tons of ore to Honolulu and when it was known that they were going to the Islands there was some speculation as to what use they would be put, as it is known that there are gold mines there. A big sugar refinery purchased the cars to improve the plant. When sugar is made it has to pass through several processes and a lot of it must be conveyed from one department to another while hot. These steel cars are just the thing to handle the sugar conveniently and economically. The twenty sent out from here last evening will be transferred to a steamer bound for Honolulu.

GOSSIP ABOUT PEOPLE.

The New York Price Current of a fortnight ago says: James D. Dole of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, is spending a few days in town buying machinery and equipment for a pineapple canning plant to be located in Hawaii. Mr. Dole is a son of Governor Dole.

Robert Lewers and wife, who live at San Jose, have been spending some days in San Francisco. Lewers is a familiar figure at the Occidental Hotel. Lewis, of Lewis & Turk, is here, telling his friends of the courtesies shown him by the manager of Oahu jail. On the trip up Lewis was the life of the smoking room aboard the Alameda, and his vigorous word pictures of political conditions in Hawaii amused all his listeners.

It is understood that W. C. Peacock has bought or leased the schooner Julia Whalen, for Captain Rosehill's adventure to the guano island near the Japanese coast. The schooner is the property of "Commodore Nick" Weaver of Samoa, who once sailed the seas in the Yacht Norma, with "Prince" Peterson of Honolulu as Master of the Revels. Weaver has a suite at the Palace and lives in great luxury. Peacock will not go to the island, but will return to Honolulu soon. He and Rosehill have had many merry times together here, and are taken for two old salts on a prosperous land voyage.

The Bulletin says: "The Tennis Club of Honolulu is one of the pleasant social features there, and a warm interest is taken in it by its different members. The court is a fine one, and the different tournaments are just a signal for the appearance of the smart set in their prettiest, lightest gowns. Among the members are S. G. Wilder, Mrs. Ivers, Miss Wilder, Miss Gunn, Mrs. Bates and Mrs. Hatch."

In a page on ping-pong and its vogue among society folk, the Sunday Examiner says: Miss George Spieker is spoken of as one of the best. She is out of the race at present, though, for she left some days since for Honolulu, where strange ping-pong is played with palm-leaf fans and little cocoanuts, they say."

B. F. Dillingham is at the Occidental. He is as always here up to his ears in business. It is supposed he is endeavoring to float McByrde bonds. Dillingham expects to return to Honolulu in a few days with his daughter, who is in Oakland. He will hasten back here immediately.

George Patterson, who drives a hack in Honolulu when he is not spending his surplus in traveling and high living, is here.

Joe Marsden, whose purse is as fat as his ophu, has much fame as a sleight of hand man. He delights in pulling coins out of his friends' noses and ears, and is as clever as many professional prestidigitators.

Clarence M. White is quite ill. His intentions on arriving here from Honolulu a few days ago were to proceed at once to Idaho, where his father lives. But he has felt so badly that he has postponed his journey. He is living at the Occidental Hotel. The day before yesterday he had a sudden attack of fever which made him feel he would pass away. He had a physician summoned and to a friend made known his last wishes. However, he recovered strength speedily and now looks fairly well. White is suffering from malaria of long standing. He has been given a six months' leave of absence from his duties with the Oahu Railway & Land Company, and Dillingham is personally interesting himself in his welfare. White's father is 79 years old but still hale and hearty.

Frederick Ward, the tragedian, who arrived here on the Sierra from Honolulu, says he had a very successful season in the Islands. Ward speaks especially of the farewell reception given him. His entire company are loud in their praises of Hawaii and its people. Julia Dean, the charming ingenue of the Neill Company, is now with Nat Goodwin and Maxine Elliott, his wife and leading lady. Miss Dean had wearied of her work with the Neills and was longing for advancement when along came Goodwin and saw her in "The Starbuckers" at the California Theater here. He was delighted and offered her an engagement. She opens in Boston in September, and meanwhile is spending the summer in the East with her mother.

Louise Brownell, the handsome San Francisco girl who was with the Neills in Honolulu, has left that company also. She has gone East to try her fate. The Neills are still at the California and are doing very well. They produced a new play this week, written by George Broadhurst, entitled "The Red Knight," which is a success.

FREDERICK O'BRIEN.

BY AUTHORITY.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING been appointed administrator of the estate of Agnes Nune Kalua, late of Wailuku, Maui, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said Agnes Nune Kalua to present the same to him at his office in the Judd building, Honolulu, Oahu, within six months from the date of the first publication of this notice or they will be forever barred.

Dated May 15th, 1902.

WILLIAM O. SMITH,

Administrator of the Estate of Agnes Nune Kalua, Deceased.

3384

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE MORTGAGE AND OF SALE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A POWER of sale contained in that certain mortgage made by Caroline Anlu Ah Buck and Ah Buck, her husband, to Patrick Gleason, dated May 28th, 1899, recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 194, pp. 23-4-5, notice is hereby given that the said mortgagee intends to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to wit, the non-payment of principal and interest when due; and upon said foreclosure will sell at public auction of the sale room of W. E. Fisher in Honolulu, on Friday, the 30th day of June, A. D. 1902, at 12 o'clock m. of said day, the premises described in said mortgage as below specified.

Further particulars can be had of J. A. Magoon, T. I. Dillon or J. Lightfoot, attorneys-at-law, Magoon block, corner Alakea and Merchant streets, Honolulu.

PATRICK GLEASON, Mortgagee.

PREMISES DESCRIBED IN MORTGAGE.

First.—All the land situate in Kaliua, Koolau, Oahu, described in Royal Patent 2296 Kuleana 2795, containing an area of 3 acres 33-100 square chains.

Second.—All the land situate in said Kaliua described in Royal Patent 1362, Kuleana 2792, containing an area of 3.55 acres.

2332—May 30—June 6-13.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE, AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions of a certain mortgage made by J. K. Kaunamano, late of Honolulu, to Eugene K. Reis, dated October 20, 1899, recorded in book 196, page 404, which mortgage was assigned by her to Fritz J. Wilhelm, May 12, 1900, recorded in book 204, page 323, and by him to Lewers and Cooke, Ltd., an Hawaiian corporation, on May 12, 1900, recorded in book 232, page 291, notice is hereby given that the assignee of mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit, non-payment of both principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of J. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1902, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of P. L. Weaver Jr., 17 Merchant street, Honolulu.

Dated Honolulu, June 13, 1902.

LEWERS AND COOKE, LTD., Assignees of Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

1. All that certain lot of land situated on the north corner of Nuuanu avenue and Wylie streets, in Honolulu, being the premises described in Royal Patent No. 1995, issued on Land Commission Award No. 3236 to Kekapala, as follows to wit: Beginning at the north corner of the intersection of the mauka or easterly line of Wylie street with the northerly line of Nuuanu avenue and running

(1) North 48° W. 315.5 feet; thence (2) North 64° E. 82.4 feet; thence (3) North 78° 15' E. 57.4 feet; thence (4) South 48° E. 232.3 feet; thence (5) South 33° 15' W. 122.1 feet to the beach.

Area about 78-100 of an acre.

2. All that certain lot of land situated on the southwest or mauka side of Kuakini street at Kaliu, in said Honolulu, being the same premises that were conveyed to the said mortgagee by deed of Wong Ah Yung, dated Nov. 13, 1894, recorded in book 152, at pages 134 and 135, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the mauka side of Kuakini street 664 feet southeast from Liliha street, and running thence by true meridian: 1—S. 48° 41' W. 110.8 feet along lot 14; 2—S. 42° 35' E. 50 feet along Kuleana; 3—N. 48° 41' E. 109.8 feet along lot 16; 4—N. 41° 19' W. 60 feet along Kuakini street to the initial point, and containing an area of 55 square feet, the same being lot 15 of the Kaliu tract owned by E. B. Bishop, a part of the land described in L. C. A. No. 1143 issued to Waimanalo, and of L. C. A. No. 1118 issued to Puhi.

2332—June 13, 20, 27—July 4, 1902.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE, AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions of a certain mortgage made by David Kupieha of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, to A. N. Campbell, trustee, of said Honolulu, dated August 29th, 1900, recorded Liber 213, page 153, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit, non-payment of both interest and principal when due. Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of Jas. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1902, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of P. L. Weaver, Jr.

Dated Honolulu, June 13, 1902.

A. N. CAMPBELL, Trustee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

Lot 1. All those five lots of land at Waihee, Lahaina, Maui, Territory of Hawaii, described in L. C. A. No. 9813 on which Royal Patents Nos. 1651 and 2729 were issued to Namaka, a certain son of Kahanaumoku, daughter and sole heir at law of Namaka, by deed dated July 23, 1890, recorded in Book 194, at page 323.

Lot 2. All that one-half undivided interest in that property situated at Halea, Lahaina, Maui, near the landing, consisting of 2 lots described in L. C.

A. No. 723 on which R. P. No. 528 was issued to Mahupu, grandfather of mortgagor hereof, total area 14-100 of an acre, subject to the dower interest of mortgagor's mother, Mary Kahlulu Kupieha, the said one-half interest mortgagor inherited, as heir at law of Mahupu (K), original grantee.

2332—June 13, 20, 27—July 4, 1902.


COUGHS

Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.

—SAFE AND RELIABLE—

Gives Immediate Relief.

FOR 78 YEARS
THE POPULAR REMEDY FOR
Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis,
Influenza, and all Lung Troubles.



TRADE-MARK

Mr. L. B. BROWN, the eminent writer, writes: "I think it is an extraordinary remedy for the cure of my cough and cold, and have always recommended it to my friends."—
Mr. J. WILLIAMSON, Esq., of Cape Street, writes: "Having had several years' experience in the treatment of Coughs, Colds, and Asthma, I can confidently recommend it as being a great Cough Remedy."
Mr. A. J. WOODHOUSE, Esq., of London, writes: "I have used Powell's Balsam of Aniseed for many years, and it has cured me of my Cough, Colds, and Asthma, and I can confidently recommend it to my friends."—
It cures the Cough, Colds, and Asthma, and gives the strongest support to the Throat, which is the foundation of the Voice and Cures Hoarseness.

Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers.
See the well-known Trade Mark—A Lion, and the words "TRADE-MARK" on the wrapper.
Prepared only by Thomas Powell, Ltd., Blackfriars, London, S.E.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

HONOLULU

Commission Merchants.

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—AGENTS FOR—

The Bva Plantation Co.
The Waiwala Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waiwala Sugar Mill Co.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.

The Standard Oil Co.

The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugals.

The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., Boston.

The Aetna Fire Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.

The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S.

NEW YORK LINE

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SAILING FROM

NEW YORK TO HONOLULU

July 1, 1902.

For freight rates apply to

CHAS. BREWER & CO.,

27 Killy St., Boston.

C. BREWER & CO., LTD.

Honolulu.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, June 12, 1902.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val.	Bid	Ask
MERCANTILE				
C. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100		98
M. S. Bach's Dry Goods Co. Ltd.	50,000	100		98
L. B. Kerr Co., Ltd.	200,000	50		48
SUGAR				
Bwa.	5,000,000	80	24	
Haw. Agricultural Co.	1,000,000	100		23
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,512,750	100		23
Haw. Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	21	23
Honolulu	2,000,000	100		115
Kahuku	500,000	20	10	
Kibid Plant Co., L'd	500,000	80	24	26
Kipahulu	2,500,000	100		100
Kolea	500,000	100		100
McByrde Sug. Co. L'd	500,000	20		12
Oahu Sugar Co.	2,000,000	100	65	66
Olokele	1,000,000	20	24	26
Okeala	500,000	80		100
Oleka Sugar Co. Aa.	812,000	90		98
Oleka Paid Up.	2,395,000	20		100
Olokele	150,000	100		
Panahan Sugar Plantation Co.	5,000,000	80	10	
Pacific	600,000	100		
Pahala	750,000	100		21
Pepeekeo	750,000	100		17
Pioneer	2,750,000	100	65	70
Waialua Agr. Co.	4,500,000	100	55	60
Waialuku	700,000	100		
Waipahalo.	950,000	100	100	
Waimea	125,000	100		7
STRAKHEIT Co's				
Wilder S. B. Co.	450,000	100		100
Inter-Island S. Co.	507,000	100		
MISCELLANEOUS				
Haw's Electric Co.	250,000	100		
Hon. R. T. & L. Co.	250,000	100		
Mutual Tel. Co.	80,000	10		
O. R. & L. Co.	1,000,000	100		
BONDS				
Haw. Govt. 5 p. c.			98	
Hon. R. Co. 5 p. c.				
Hon. R. T. & L. Co. 5 p. c.			100	
Hwa Pln 5 p. c.				100
O. R. & L. Co. 5 p. c.			104	
Oahu Pln 5 p. c.				
Oleka Pln 5 p. c.				
Waialua Ag. Co. 5 p. c.				

HORRORS OF ST. PIERRE

Correspondents Enter the Streets of the Stricken City.

NEW YORK, May 31.—A correspondent writing from Fort de France under date of May 26 says:

"Pelee was very quiet today. An hour later it blew vapor and dust with all the fury of a pent-up force of nature. Under the clouds of vapor, correspondents and photographers, with their guides, penetrated the city. The heat was terrific, a ship's thermometer registering 102 degrees Fahrenheit."

"It was in the Street Mont Parnais, the second from the marine thoroughfare facing the sea, that we came upon the street railway of St. Pierre. The tracks were there, the remnants of a car, all the wooden work burned away. Three bodies were under it. Our guide said one of the bodies was that of 'Petite Mignon,' the collector of fares on the street railway."

"A most awful freak of the wrath of Pelee was encountered in the side street twenty rods from the theater. In one of the few level spaces to be seen in the city of ruins was the full outline of the body of a man. The body was not in view, but traced accurately on the surface of the dust was a perfect figure silhouetted deep brown against its pearl covering."

THE CRATER VISITED.

PORT DE FRANCE, May 31.—The National Geographical Society has scored a great triumph. Professor Angelo Heilprin ascended to the top of the crater of Mont Pelee this morning, in company with two guides and Mr. Leadbetter. While on the summit several violent explosions occurred, but notwithstanding the thousand dangers surrounding them, Professor Heilprin spent a long time taking careful observations. Looking down the crater he found a huge cylinder cone. The crater opening is a vast crevasse 500 feet long and 150 feet wide. While engaged in this task the lives of members of the expedition were continually in danger, and one particularly violent explosion covered Heilprin from head to foot with viscid matter. He persisted, however, and found, as had been expected, that there were three separate vents for the volcanic matter. Meanwhile Mont Pelee, seeming to resent the intrusion of man into her awful territory, belched out huge volumes of steam, ashes and boiling hot mud. Professor Heilprin made the important discovery that the crater of Fallaise was in eruption at the same time as the summit crater, and effects precisely the same matter. Both craters showed a new phenomenon during Heilprin's visit, when mud was thrown up in high columns, while heretofore the mud has bubbled or boiled out and flowed downward. There is reason to believe that great damage may result from the outbursts of this mud to the rich plantations still uninjured. The ascent was made on mules to an altitude of 700 meters, the line of ancient vegetation. Leaving the mule that had carried him, the professor proceeded on foot to the site of Lake Palmiste. He found the lake completely dried up and crossed the bed, passing up a slope to the crater's edge. This, which had formerly been a high bluff, Professor Heilprin found, had fallen into the crater. This is the first important verified topographic alteration noted. Professor Heilprin remained at the summit of the crater over two hours.

The United States ship Dixie arrived here from St. Vincent last night and left early this morning for New York. Professor Robert T. Hill, United States Government geologist, is among the passengers on the Dixie. George Genman and his party are still up the country. At half past 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon the submarine cable broke again and at 2 o'clock Mont Pelee was in violent eruption. Reports received here say the north craters are pouring great torrents of mud in the direction of Vive. Yesterday afternoon there was an enormous eruption of steam and ashes. This morning a correspondent of a New York newspaper went to St. Pierre with the Government party engaged in burning the bodies of the victims of the first eruption, but the party was forced to leave, the volcano throwing volumes of black smoke and loud detonations being heard.

American Jockey Suspended.

VIENNA, June 2.—An American jockey named Van Dusen, of St. Louis who rode Hassan, the favorite, in the Austrian derby, which was run yesterday, was summarily and permanently suspended on charges of bumping and crowding. It is alleged Van Dusen endangered the lives of four jockeys. This decision prevents Van Dusen from riding anywhere in Europe and the United States. Van Dusen said to a representative of the Associated Press that he was at a loss to understand the charges and asserted that his riding had been perfectly straight. The race was won by Liblar, an outsider.

Reducing the Army.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—By the action of the President Secretary Root has issued a general order decreasing the strength of our permanent establishment and changing the ratio of its make-up as provided in the general order issued last May to carry out the army reorganization law. Under the general order of last May the total strength of the army was fixed at 77,287 men. The order issued today reduces this figure to 66,497—a reduction of 10,790.

A Vatican Fete.

ROME, June 2.—An imitation Lourdes grille was inaugurated in the Vatican gardens yesterday. A superb garden party was given, which was attended by the Pope in state. He and his family rode in an old-fashioned Berlin and was surrounded by the mounted noble guards. The court appeared in medieval costumes and for the first time the ladies were allowed to wear afternoon dresses.

PEACE AT LAST BETWEEN FIGHTING BOER AND BRITON

QUESTION OF TERMS

LONDON, June 2.—Cabling from Pretoria, the Daily Mail correspondent, after announcing the signing of terms of surrender, says the British authorities absolutely rejected the suggestions of the Boer delegates that the terms of surrender should be ratified by Mr. Kruger, and declared that the Boers in Europe had no hand in the settlement. "The terms will show," continues the correspondent, "that the British Government carried its contentions on every vital point, while the minor concessions, particularly those in regard to the generous financial treatment, will greatly appeal to the Boers in general. The value of Lord Kitchener's personality as a factor in the conclusion of peace can never be overestimated. There is no doubt that peace will be popular among the Boers."

THE NEWS IN LONDON.

LONDON, June 2.—When at about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon the War Office received definite news of the surrender from Lord Kitchener, the clerk on duty at the War Office transmitted this message to Buckingham Palace, where King Edward was lunching. At about 5 o'clock word was received permitting the publication of this message and the small notice which was stuck up outside the War Office consisted of a copy of Lord Kitchener's cablegram. A similar notice was put outside the Colonial Office.

Beyond these two skimpy bits of paper London knew nothing of the great event. In the clubs, the hotels and the newspaper offices, which were almost all deserted, the momentous news was kicked out on the tape. Then, like wildfire, it spread to the South African war was over. The inhabitants of the East End flocked to the Mansion House, the Mecca of the boisterously patriotic, just in time to see the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Joseph C. Dimsdale, come to a balcony and announce that the terms of surrender had been signed in South Africa. Amid many cheers the Lord Mayor made a short speech, in which he expressed his hope that London would show its appreciation of the good news by behaving itself decently and in an orderly manner. "Let us," said he, in conclusion, "now pray for a long and a happy peace."

At this statement the assemblage yelled lustily and at the instance of the Lord Mayor gave hearty cheers for King Edward, followed by others for the men who had died in South Africa since the war commenced.

By 5 o'clock last night the news had become generally known. A few belated extra editions of newspapers were peddled about the streets, but before their appearance the enterprising hawkers, who for a long time past had kept Union Jacks, feathers and horns stored up in anticipation of the present event, were much in evidence. The efforts of the hawkers received lucrative rewards, with the result that until long after midnight the national flags were waved indiscriminately by well-meaning roysters. There was scarcely an omnibus or a cab which was not adorned with the national emblem. Impromptu processions marched up and down the Strand and Piccadilly. Sporadic cheering and much horn blowing attested for the silliness of the crowds, which, had their volume been greater, would doubtless have rivalled "Mafeking night." As it was, the demonstrations of the night resulted in a genial and harmless sort of jubilation which continued long after midnight.

Outside of Buckingham Palace, where King Edward kept himself in seclusion, a crowd of fairly good proportions gathered, and here, as elsewhere, the national anthem was sung lustily. Two sentries and many policemen guarded the historic message outside the War Office. It could scarcely be read by the flickering gas light. After reading this notice the people passed on in eager crowds, into the more eastern districts of London, where there were no illuminations such as made the clubs on Pall Mall noticeable.

"Good old Kitchener," and "We're blooming glad it's over," were among the phrases shouted by the crowds. A large number of those who had relatives at the front participated in tonight's street scenes and lent a serious and often pathetic touch to what would otherwise have been an amusing scene. "Dear old Bill," or some such name would be called out by some one in the crowd, with an added "He'll soon be home."

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

LONDON, June 2.—The demand for accommodation in the House of Commons this afternoon to hear the statement of the First Lord of the Treasury and Government leader, A. J. Balfour, was unprecedented. Mr. Balfour arose at 2 40 p. m. and announced the terms of peace in South Africa as follows:

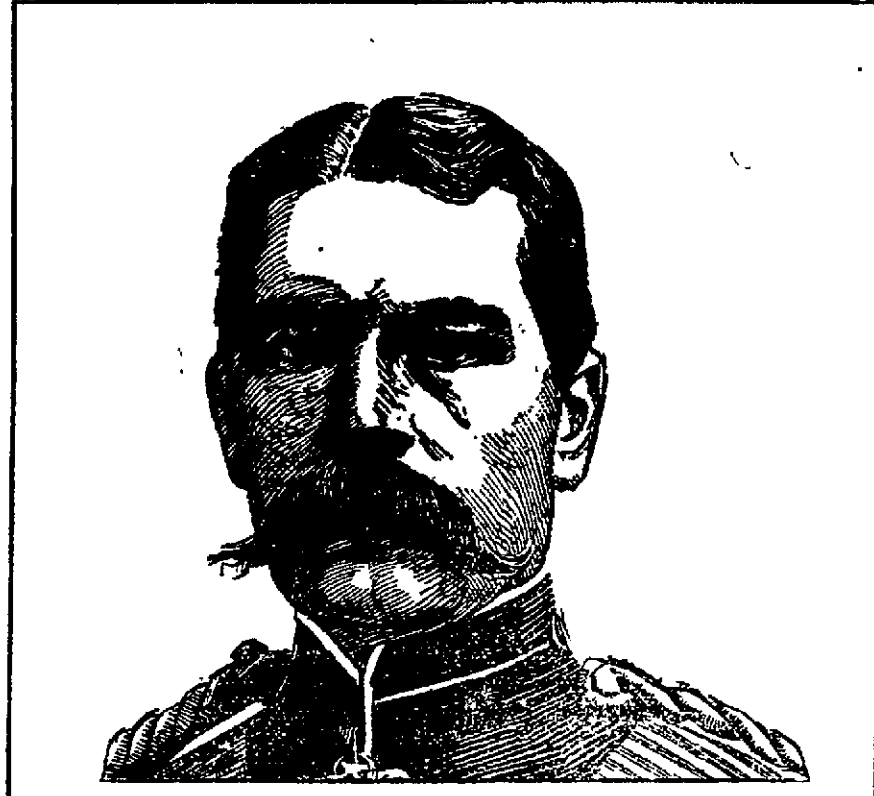
His excellency, Lord Milner, his excellency Mr. Steyn, General Brimicombe, General C. R. DeWet and Judge Hartog, acting in behalf of the Orange Free State and General Schalk Burger, General Reitz, General Louis Botha and General De la Rey, acting for their respective burghers desiring to terminate the present hostilities agree to the following terms:

The burgher forces in the field will forthwith lay down their arms and hand over all their guns, rifles and ammunition in their possession or under their control, desist from further resistance and acknowledge King Edward VII as their lawful sovereign. The manner and details of this surrender will be arranged between Lord Kitchener and Commandant General Botha, assisted by General De la Rey and Commandant DeWet.

Second. All burghers outside the limits of the Transvaal and Orange River Colony and all prisoners of war

LONDON, June 1.—King Edward issued the following message to the public tonight:

"The King has received the welcome news of the cessation of hostilities in South Africa with infinite satisfaction, and trusts that peace will be speedily followed by a restoration of prosperity in his new dominions, and that the feelings necessarily engendered by the war will give place to the earnest co-operation of all His Majesty's South African subjects in promoting the welfare of their common country."



LORD KITCHENER.

PRETORIA, May 31, 11:15 p. m.—A document containing terms of surrender was signed here this evening at 10:30 o'clock by all the Boer representatives as well as by Lord Milner, the British High Commissioner in South Africa and myself.—KITCHENER.

UTRECHT, June 1.—When Oom Paul Kruger was awakened at 9 o'clock to-night and informed of the peace news he exclaimed: "MY GOD! IT IS IMPOSSIBLE!"

at present outside South Africa, who are burghers, will, on duly declaring their acceptance of the position of subjects of His Majesty, be brought back to their homes as soon as means of transport can be provided and means of subsistence assured. (There are more terms and conditions but at this point the special Associated Press dispatches were cut off owing to the near departure of the Buford.—Ed. Advertiser.)

A BRITISH HOLIDAY.

LONDON, June 2.—With the exception of Ireland, practically the whole of the United Kingdom is holiday making today, in honor of the conclusion of peace in South Africa. The streets everywhere are thronged with people who, every now and then, relieve their overstrung nerves by an outburst of hoarse cheering, or by braying penny trumpets. The tone of King Edward's message to the people, and the absence therein of any note of exultation, seems, however, to have set a good example and while giving free vent to their own satisfaction, the British are showing small desire to crow over their late enemies.

Flags and bunting are everywhere displayed, church bells are ringing, salutes are being fired and there is general jubilation on all sides. Crowds of suburbanites poured into London at an early hour and converged toward the usual centers, the Mansion House, Royal Exchange, Trafalgar Square, etc., and quickly bedecked themselves with tiny flags, buttons and badges. At intervals some enthusiastic stars singing "God Save the King," which is taken up by the happy throngs and is heard for miles through the neighboring streets from one end of the metropolis to the other.

The earliest demonstrations on the Stock Exchange, where the members arrived an hour earlier than usual, commenced at the bidding up of South African securities and consols. On the official opening, "God Save the King" was sung by all present and a telegram was dispatched to Lord Kitchener as follows:

"The members of the London Stock Exchange join with the rest of the British Empire in rejoicing at the end of the lengthened campaign. Peace with honor is a fitting prelude to peaceful coronation celebrations. Heartiest congratulations to your Lord and brave boys."

The members of the Stock Exchange then marched to the Mansion House and serenaded the Lord Mayor, Sir Joseph C. Dimsdale, and afterward resumed business, but without much heart for their work.

Later in the day a levee at a Cabinet meeting in Downing street attracted immense crowds. Thousands of people awaited the arrival of the Cabinet Ministers and the scene which greeted the favorites has not been equalled in many years. Many of the Ministers were court dress on account of being present at the levee, which added to the attractiveness of the occasion. It is almost needless to say that Joseph Chamberlain came in for special attention from the masses. The police were unable

to hold them in bounds, and crowds surged around Mr. Chamberlain's carriage, shouting congratulations until the Colonial Secretary escaped within the building. On the adjournment of the Cabinet meeting the crowd repaired to Buckingham Palace and St. James Palace, and further relieved their feelings by cheering the King and other notabilities who attended the levee, at which the United States Ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, and all the members of the Embassy, and a number of special coronation envoys, were present. Telegrams received from all parts of the provinces testify to the extreme joy felt by all classes of business at the conclusion of the war. At many places the magistrates discharged all the prisoners charged with light offenses. A singular fact is that the first news of the conclusion of peace was reached at Windsor by telephone from Berlin and Paris.

Many of the provincial exchanges closed at lunch time, and the children at the schools everywhere were dismissed. Great torchlight processions are being arranged for tonight and illuminations which were in the course of preparation for the coronation are being hurried on so that they can be lit up tonight. There is no further news from South Africa, but the opinion in official quarters here is that Commandant Pouché and other Boer leaders in Cape Colony, who did not attend the Vereeniging conference, will come in of their own accord. It is also thought to be extremely impossible to bring many troops home in time for the coronation.

RUSES OF CORRESPONDENTS.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Some interesting stories are told in this morning's papers of the ruses adopted by correspondents to dodge the press censors in South Africa in letting their editors keep informed of the progress of the peace negotiations, says a Herald dispatch from London.

The Daily Telegraph, for instance, received from Bennett Burleigh on Whit Monday, a cablegram with the words "Whit Sunday greetings."

When the dispatch arrived without any official dispatch the first idea was that the transmission of such a message at full rates from the seat of war was a somewhat superfluous demonstration of politeness.

A little reflection, however, seemed to indicate the significance of the particular season at which the sociable sentiment was expressed.

The editor turned, however, to the prayer-book—knowing Burleigh is well acquainted with Holy Writ—and reading over the Gospel for Whit Sunday, came upon the sentences, "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you. Not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid." When he received Mr. Burleigh's message to his brother in Glasgow, Returning—tell Lawson, we felt," says the Daily Telegraph, "that the moment had arrived and we might fairly take the public into our confidence."

The Daily Mail had a most ingenious arrangement. It was a simple device, purporting to send mining market news, whereas it was in reality a code telling all about how the peace negotiations were progressing.

COST OF THE WAR

When Briton and Boer faced each other in the northern neck of Natal, in the early weeks of October, 1899, a military prophet would have been deemed insane had he predicted a struggle of more than six months. Yet the war went on for two and a half long years, with the burghers' capacity for resistance apparently not yet ended. The Boer war has cost Great Britain more than \$1,000,000,000, more than did any of her wars with the exception of the twenty-year struggle with Napoleon, a great deal more than the Seven Years' war, which transferred India and Canada from the French to the British crown; more even than the American War of Independence.

The war in South Africa began officially October 11, 1899, the date set in the Boer ultimatum. It was concluded on May 31, 1902. It therefore continued two years, seven months and twenty days, and has been won by the British at a cost which, in the words of Oom Paul Kruger, the Transvaal President, "has staggered humanity." The official British statistics to April of this year give these losses: Total deaths in South Africa, 1020 officers, 20,031 men; missing and prisoners, 884 officers, 1181 men; sent home as invalids, 2337 officers, 63,111 men. The British have taken about 87,000 Boer prisoners, but of killed and wounded on the Boer side there are no reliable statistics. Nor are there any statistics as to the money spent by the two Boer republics.

The cost of the war to the British, according to the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in presenting the budget in April last, had been a little over \$225,000,000. Great Britain has had about 280,000 men in the field. The Boer force at the start was estimated at 50,000. Operations in the field to crush out the two little republics have cost British taxpayers at the rate of \$650 a minute.

Here is a verbatim of the first of a long series of cables:

"Regarding purchase gold farm Paxfontein. All necessary parties to contract now Pretoria, whether Alf gone get better price; have every reason believe vendors wish to sell."

The simplicity of the device renders explanation almost unnecessary. Of course, this one instance was but an isolated success for a scheme to meet all possible contingencies, but it worked excellently. It barely needs the translation: "Alf" is Lord Milner. The vendors are, of course, the Boers. "Paxfontein gold farm" is the synonym for peace.

COMMENT ON SETTLEMENT.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Thomas Erskine, British Vice Consul, who has been Acting Consul since the departure of Consul Edward Windham for England a week ago, said last night, regarding the signing of the peace articles by the Boers: "We shall now see a system akin to the feudalism of the middle ages giving way to a social structure compatible with twentieth century conditions."

"Naturally for a few years the work of reconstruction will be difficult. Not only must the Boers themselves be induced to accept the new conditions, but there is also a large native population to reckon with which is liable to become troublesome on the frontiers at intervals. Because of the presence of these wild tribes in sections of the country I think it only just that the Boers should be allowed to retain their arms. They will need them as a means of defense against the savages who have no love for the Dutch."

AS TO SOUTHERNERS.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Assistant Curator Hovey of the American Museum of Natural History, Professor T. A. Jaggar of Harvard University, T. H. Macdonald, owner of an estate near Chateau Belair on the Island of St. Vincent, and others have made a partial ascent of St. Vincent's Soufriere, says a Herald dispatch from Castries, St. Lucia.

Mr. Hovey said, regarding his trip: "The old crater of Soufriere was the center of the disturbance. We found another crater, which was a small mile deep. There was a small boiling lake at the bottom of this crater."

"We found no evidence of molten lava having been erupted, but the Soufriere emitted vast quantities of ashes and cinders."

"The volcano is still active and is a dangerous spot for explorers. Report reached us upon our return here that another eruption took place last evening. There was a decided earthquake in disturbance. The summit of the Soufriere was illuminated by a fiery, vaporous mass."

VATICAN WILL RECEIVE TAFT

ROME, June 2.—The illness of Governor Taft, of the Philippine Islands, who is suffering from tonsillitis, is not considered serious. He is confined to his room by a slight fever which accompanies his sore throat.

LONDON, June 2.—Cabling from Rome, the correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says that Cardinal Rampolla, the papal secretary of state, will receive Governor Taft Monday. "I understand," says the correspondent, "from a good source that the American Government wishes to deprive the monks in the Philippine Islands of their immense estates, but instead of going in for spoliation pure and simple, as some European Governments would have done, Washington wishes to indemnify them and President Roosevelt will request the Holy See to fix the amount of this indemnity."

"This is volcanic weather," said Professor Alexander yesterday. "It always comes when there is an eruption and is usually followed by rain. I never knew the meteorological sequence to fail."

All Run Down

When your vitality is low, you are miserable all the time. Your nerves are weak and your appetite is poor. You have no ambition, and you are languid and depressed all the time.



What you need is a good strong tonic, as described by Mrs. H. Austin, of Wellington, New Zealand. She sends her photograph and says: "I was so weak and tired all the time that I could not sleep at night. Or, if I did sleep, I was as tired in the morning as when I went to bed. I was all run down. I then tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla. After taking two bottles I found myself greatly improved, and soon I was completely restored to health. I think it is a great family medicine."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitations "Sarsaparillas." Be sure you get Ayer's.

You will improve faster by using Ayer's Pills with the Sarsaparilla. Take just enough each night to have one good, free movement of the bowels the day following.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

Five Beautiful Presents

- 1 Jewel 6 Hole Range.
- 1 Gurney 4 Door Refrigerator.
- 1 Decorated China Dinner, Breakfast and Tea Set.
- 1 Etched Glass Complete Table Service.
- 1 Complete Set of Table Silverware and Cutlery.

The price of each of the above mentioned articles is \$40.

These will be given away on July 1st to customers who purchase goods of us on or after March 15, 1902. For the purpose of distributing these goods to those entitled to receive them we will, commencing March 15th, present a numbered certificate of purchase to each purchaser of one dollar's worth of goods at our store. This will be in addition to the usual 5 per cent off for cash.

These desirable gifts are now on exhibition in our large front windows. They will be distributed fairly among our customers, and in accordance with law.

W. W. Dimond & Co.

LIMITED,
53-57 King Street, Honolulu.

Brigham Young's Birthday.

SALT LAKE (Utah), June 2.—If President Brigham Young had lived he would have been 101 years old today. The celebration of his birthday was conducted today with the usual ceremonies. A salute of 101 guns was fired from the top of Arsenal Hill overlooking the Temple this morning, while the bronze monument of the Mormon leader at Main and South Temple streets was decorated with flags and bunting. The annual reunion of the Young family was held during the afternoon at the Saltair Pavilion at Great Salt Lake. Here several hundred descendants and relatives of President Young listened to speeches and a musical and literary program. Flags and artillery salutes marked the celebration of the day in other cities of the State.

Venezuela Arming.

NEW YORK, June 2.—President Castro of Venezuela has ordered a German firm 10,000 Mauser rifles and 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition, says a Wilmington, Delaware, dispatch to the Herald. This is regarded as proof that the Venezuelan government is short of arms and ammunition.

CHARGES THE FIRST MATE

Shipwrecked Men Arrive From Kauai.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

THE shipwrecked sailors of the British coal ship Fannie Kerr arrived yesterday morning on the Mikahala and are quartered at the Sailors' Home awaiting aid from British Consul Hoare, which has been promised for tomorrow morning. While Captain Gibbons and the members of his crew tell of no particular hardship suffered by them, yet the voyage from the place where the burning ship was abandoned to a safe port on Kauai was far from being a pleasant one.

The four men who made their escape in the ship's gig suffered the most and they make grave accusations against the first mate, David Longwill, whom they accuse of deserting them. This story, however, the mate and the men who were in the big boat deny, and they say they did everything possible for the men in the gig, even to risking their own lives.

The plans of Captain Gibbons for the future are not known, but the members of the crew can all get berths aboard various vessels if they wish it. They will be shipped either to Vancouver or to San Francisco, though nothing definite will be done until after tomorrow morning, at which time a hearing will be had before Consul Hoare. Mr. Hoare said last evening he had heard nothing officially concerning charges to be brought against the first mate, though his inquiry on Thursday morning will take in the rumors and reports that have been drifting about the waterfront since the twenty-nine shipwrecked men of the Fannie Kerr arrived in Honolulu yesterday morning. A short investigation was held by Mr. Hoare yesterday but nothing was said at that time about any grievances the men had against the first mate. In the afternoon Captain Gibbons made a formal report to the Vice Consul, F. M. Swaney, who is also the local agent for Lloyd's, merely outlining the accident and its causes. The story of the captain of the voyage and subsequent mishaps is in substance as follows, all the officers and men agreeing to his statement of facts:

The Fannie Kerr left Newcastle April 7 with 3730 tons of Greta coal, bound for San Francisco. All went well until early on the morning of May 28, when smoke was noticed by Captain Gibbons coming from the ventilator, but an investigation disclosed no trace of fire. The captain then ordered the hatches battened down in the hope of smothering the fire, and it was decided to make for Honolulu, the ship being at that time northwest of the Islands. The full extent of the fire was not known until the following day when about two o'clock in the morning, without any previous warning, the after hatch, No. 4, was suddenly blown into the air, while the ventilators were sent high over the ship. A sheet of flame 150 feet high followed. Fire came out of hatch No. 3, and the mizen rigging caught fire from the flames. All efforts to batten down the two hatches were unsuccessful, and gas began to issue from the remaining two hatches.

The center of the fire appeared to be under the bridge deck aft, and the steel decks soon became so hot that in some places it was impossible to stand upon them. The smoke and gas also added to the danger, and the men were in constant danger of suffocation. Finally, after fighting the fire all day, and seeing that it was hopeless, it was decided to abandon her. The four boats were fully provisioned and the water, which was getting warm, was placed aboard. First Mate Longwill was put in charge of the large life boat with eleven men, the second mate took the dingy with three men, and the boatswain the gig, with three men. The captain, with the third mate took the second life boat with ten of the crew. Shortly after leaving the ship the dingy began to fill with water and the captain put back and took the four men aboard. He also had his St. Bernard dog and a cat with him and it became necessary to throw overboard all surplus baggage in order to lighten the boat. The captain's boat got separated from the first mate's boat and the gig the first night. For the first few days they had a hard time of it. On June 5th Bird Island was sighted, but no attempt was made to land. The same afternoon the Gaelic was sighted but she did not see the signals displayed by Captain Gibbons. On the following day the shipwrecked men landed at Makaweli.

Captain Gibbons does not believe that the hulk of the Fannie Kerr is of any value and says she should be sunk, as it might become a menace to navigation.

THE BOATMAN'S SAD STORY

The boatman, who was one of the four men in the gig, is the man who most strongly charges the first mate with deserting them. His story is corroborated by both Murphy and Coleman, who were in the boat with him. Murphy, however, says that the boatswain couldn't see to use the compass and had it skewed off a full point. He says further that he took the watch every night and kept the gig's course in line with the first lifeboat. He claims that the first mate had no use for any of the men in the gig, and would have lost them if he could.

They asked to be taken on board the lifeboat and the mate said he would comply with the request, but he refused to lower the sail so that they could get within reach. He further charges that the mate refused to answer signals and after the first few nights would not tow them.

THE OTHER SIDE

First Mate Longwill emphatically denies the story that he attempted to de-

WILL NOT STOP AT HONOLULU

Army transports returning from Manila will no longer make Honolulu a port of call, and the Warren, Kilpatrick and other of the transports which have been expected here will not come. The Buford and Manila were the first of the homeward-bound vessels to call at this port, because of the quarantine restrictions at Nagasaki, and though Quartermaster Williamson had not been officially notified, a continuation of this plan had been anticipated. Dr. Oser, head of the Marine Hospital Service here, upon orders from Washington, also made preparations for these returning transports and secured a site at Kuahua Island and also a large number of tents in which, in case of necessity, several regiments of soldiers could have been encamped. Now, however, there will be no need of these additional hospital accommodations, because of the change in the plans of the War Department. Officers of the Buford, now in port, say that transports from Manila will no longer call at Honolulu for coal and water, as the strict quarantine at Nagasaki has been raised. Cholera conditions in the Philippines have improved somewhat and Japan no longer fears the danger.

The Meade was the first of the transports to pass Honolulu upon the new deal. She sailed direct from Manila to Nagasaki, sailing from the latter port on May 13. The Meade arrived at San Francisco on June 1. The Warren, Kilpatrick and Hancock are also supposed to have sailed from Manila for Honolulu, but unless there is another change in the quarantine restrictions they will all call at Nagasaki instead of at this port. The Warren was to have sailed from Manila early in May, but was twice delayed by the discovery of cholera aboard after she had put out to sea.

Both the Rosecrans and Egbert are lying at San Francisco waiting to be sold. The Meade also is likely to be disposed of by the United States Government. She is scheduled to sail for Manila via Honolulu on June 16, but if the Hancock arrives she will take the Meade's place.

The War Department is said to have adopted a new plan of economy in the transport service. Both crews of the Rosecrans and Egbert have been laid off and orders have been issued to all officers of transports requiring strict economy in expenditures in clerk hire, etc.

AUTO COLLIDES WITH TROLLEY

NEW YORK, June 2.—Four persons have been seriously injured—two of them fatally, it is feared—in a crash at Rockaway beach between an automobile and a trolley car.

The injured are: Wm. N. Collard of Manhattan, legs and arms lacerated.

Wm. A. Gilmore of Manhattan, cut on head, face and hands.

Mrs. A. Gilmore of Manhattan, internal injuries; small chance of recovery.

Dorothy Strassman, eight years old, of Manhattan, head crushed.

All of the injured were in the automobile party, which was piloted by Mr. Gilmore, acting chauffeur.

The auto, moving at a high rate of speed, approached the Long Island railroad crossing at Wainwright Place.

Darting along the tracks at the same instant sped a crowded trolley car, en route for Rockaway park. Efforts of the motorman and chauffeur to stop were futile and the car struck the auto.

Like a thing of card-board the heavy machine was hurled into the air fully 15 feet. Its occupants were hurled headlong in all directions, and the machine was sent crashing through a stone wall.

Rebounding from the impact, the trolley car was thrown from the track while its panic-stricken passengers were tossed together under a down-pour shower from lamps and windows.

Many were bruised and cut, but all on the trolley escaped serious injury. The four occupants of the automobile, bleeding and unconscious, lay where they had fallen.

Little Dorothy Strassman was found face downward among the debris of the stone fence. Her head was crushed and she barely breathed.

Mrs. Gilmore, who has been an invalid for years, sustained internal injuries which leave but little hope of saving her life.

Collard's legs and arms were cut in a score of places. He suffered greatly as the helpers drew him from under the shaftless thing of metal—all that was left of the automobile. Mr. Gilmore escaped with trifling injuries. His hands and face were cut and he was tossed 20 feet upon his head.

No arrests followed the accident.

Is Krueger Penniless?

LONDON, June 1.—The "News of the World" says that Krueger has claimed \$250,000 compensation from the British government. He is now practically dependent upon the generosity of friends. He is said to have spent \$20,000 that he brought from Pretoria in subsidizing the continental press and paying the expenses of missions in foreign countries.

Richardson does not believe that the hulk of the Fannie Kerr is of any value and says she should be sunk, as it might become a menace to navigation.

They asked to be taken on board the lifeboat and the mate said he would comply with the request, but he refused to lower the sail so that they could get within reach. He further charges that the mate refused to answer signals and after the first few nights would not tow them.

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ENA RESIGNS FROM INTER ISLAND

(From Wednesday's daily.)

John Ena, at the meeting of the directors of the Inter Island Steam Navigation Company, yesterday afternoon, tendered his resignation of the office of president and general manager of the corporation. The resignation was accepted.

Immediately this had been done the question of the selection of a successor was taken up. The first candidate for this place when the resignation of Mr. Ena was broached about the time of the annual meeting, was R. R. Berg. Yesterday James A. Kennedy was chosen to succeed Mr. Ena. It is understood that Mr. Kennedy will immediately resign from his position as manager of the Honolulu Iron Works and after a short rest will take up the duties of his new place.

The change will take place at the end of July, the resignation of Mr. Ena being made to take effect upon the 31st of that month. As soon as he is relieved from the cares of his present position Mr. Ena will leave for California, where he will visit with his family for a time. He said yesterday that he would not abandon Honolulu but would continue to make this his home.

BOGUS JEWELS IN EDWARD'S CROWN

NEW YORK, May 31.—A cable to the World from London says. Two jewel experts who have examined the regalia to be used at the coronation of England's sovereign have made the discovery that nearly one-half of the "gems" in the regalia are spurious. Nearly all the large stones have been replaced by imitations.

The discovery confirms the statements made in various memoirs that Queen Victoria's two immediate predecessors, William IV and George IV, resorted to the expedient of selling or giving away the crown jewels when they found themselves in financial difficulties.

It is said that King Edward refuses to be crowned with paste jewels and has ordered that the imitation stones in the regalia be replaced by real gems, for whose temporary possession he will pay. The utmost secrecy is maintained concerning the crowns the King and Queen will wear at the coronation; no one has been permitted even to see them.

The English crown regalia was estimated to be worth many millions before the two experts made the discovery. The regalia is kept carefully guarded in the tower. The same crowns, orbs and scepters have been used again and again by successive sovereigns.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN COLOMBIA

KINGSTON (Jamaica), June 2.—The British steamer Atrato arrived here from Colon, Colombia. She reports that there was heavy fighting at Bocas del Toro last week. The revolutionists are said to have mined the town of Bocas.

While the government troops were marching into Bocas to recapture it the mines were exploded and almost all the government soldiers killed. The revolutionists still remain in possession of Bocas. Colon and Panama are the only towns on the isthmus now in the control of the government, and troops are being poured into these two ports with the hope of stemming the revolutionary advance.

The revolutionists are winning so much sympathy upon every hand that the government has decided to reorganize its forces.

The Atrato carried 40 government field officers from Savannah to Colon, including General Guiveras, who has been selected. It is rumored, as the new governor of Ecuador, that the revolutionists have captured the isthmus now.

The revolution on the fruit business there and it is impossible to predict when quiet will be restored.

Opening abroad.

NEW YORK, June 2.—In his baccalaureate sermon to the members of the graduating class of New York University, Rev. Horace G. Underwood, who was graduated from the university twenty-one years ago, and for the past seventeen years has been in Corea, as representative of the Presbyterian Missionary Society, told of the opportunities for well-educated American boys in foreign countries. He declared that there was a wide open field for educated men made possible by the great advancement in science by Americans and by the position that America had taken in recent years in political and diplomatic circles. He said that there was not enough for the strenuous life among the young men of the present day.

Japan's Bigger Navy.

VICTORIA (B. C.), June 1.—Japan will increase her fleet considerably according to news received here by the steamer Clavering. The third naval program of the Japanese provided for the building of no less than 25 new vessels, five to be first-class battle-

ships, two cruisers of the first class, eight second-class cruisers and ten destroyers. The aggregate tonnage of the planned increases amounts to 129,000 tons, which, added to the tonnage of the fleets now in commission and building will give the Japanese a total tonnage of 353,102 tons. Japanese papers commenting on the naval program say the proposed increases are necessitated by the increases made in the Russian and French fleets in the Orient whereby the Japanese have their balance of power endangered. To revenue will be raised principally by the increased taxation of land.

In Honor of Admiral Perry.

Tomorrow afternoon Uraga residents will give a reception in honor of Rear Admiral Perry, the grandson of Commodore Perry, who is on board the U. S. S. Bagship New York which is now making its way to the Yorktown.

The crews of the two American warships will be present and there will be given an exhibition of Japanese military maneuvers at the special request of the Admiral—Japan Gazette.

BOARD MAY BUY ECLIPSE

Attorney General Gives Legal Advice to Supt. Boyd.

Attorney General Dole has given to Superintendent Boyd an opinion as to the legality of the purchase of the Eclipse for the use of the Board of Health, under the appropriation made by the Legislature. He says:

Territory of Hawaii,
Office of the Attorney General,
Honolulu, H. I., June 10, 1902.
Honorable James H. Boyd, Superintendent of Public Works of the Territory of Hawaii:

Dear Sir—I beg to acknowledge your letter of June 6, enclosing a copy of a communication from the Hawaiian Navigation Company, and requesting my opinion whether the appropriation for the purchase of a "newly built steamer" could be applied in purchasing the schooner referred to in said communication.

The communication addressed to the Board of Health is as follows: "The Hawaiian Navigation Company wish to make you an offer to sell the gasoline schooner Eclipse for twelve thousand dollars. The schooner is less than two years old and cost the company over thirty thousand dollars. Should you care to entertain this offer, please advise us at an early date."

I am informed that the gasoline schooner Eclipse is propelled by electricity generated by heat, and is not propelled by steam. The first question that arises, therefore, is whether it is a steamer within the meaning of the appropriation made by the last legislature for the purchase of a "newly built steamer."

Rule 1 of the Act of Congress of February 8, 1895, entitled "An Act to regulate navigation on the Great Lakes and their tributaries and waters as far north as Montreal," provides that the words "steam vessel" shall include any vessel propelled by machinery, and that such vessels are subject to the rules and regulations provided for in said act for steam vessels. See Treasury Decision 28,712, dated May 12, 1902; Queen's Article 21, Customs Regulations of 1899, and Treasury Decision 17,798.

The foregoing shows that the United States government in determining what are steam vessels has been governed by the substantial nature of such vessels, rather than by the mere question whether they were propelled by steam or some similar motive power.

It seems to me that the foregoing construction put upon the phrase "steam vessels" by the United States goes far to authorize a like construction in this Territory. It also cannot be doubted that such construction is within the spirit and pursuant to the purpose of the legislature in making the appropriation. It is a matter of common and general knowledge that the Territory had suffered a constant loss for a long time, amounting to many thousands of dollars a year, in sending supplies to the leper settlement at Molokai. It was impossible for the local steamship companies to give a satisfactory service. Cattle intended for beef were landed in an exhausted condition, and were often drowned or fatally injured in attempting to land them. These casualties occurred nearly every month. Large quantities of palat were lost through inability to land it before it spoiled. Time and again the people at the leper settlement were deprived for days together of their ordinary rations, and the hardships which they suffered were matters of general notoriety and complaint.

The Board of Health tried to remedy this condition of things by hiring a sailing vessel, devoted exclusively to its work. The landing place at the leper settlement was so rocky, and, during a great part of the year, so tempestuous, that the losses and irregularities ably named continued as before until the vessel itself was wrecked.

The well known object which the legislature had in view was to provide a small vessel propelled by motive power, independent of the winds, in order that the people at the leper settlement might receive their supplies regularly and that the government might be saved from constant and serious loss in forwarding them. A "gasoline schooner" propelled by electricity generated by heat serves this purpose to the same extent as if it were propelled by steam. Interpreted in the light of the decisions of the Treasury Department of the United States and of the object which our legislature sought to accomplish, it is, in my opinion, essentially a "steamer." I confess that I would hesitate to put this elastic construction upon the appropriation if the United States government had not set the example.

The legislative appropriation is for a newly built steamer. The evident intent of the legislature in using the words "newly built" was to guard against the purchase of an old, worn-out hulk. In June, 1900, I had a serious attack of cholera morbus and one dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy gave me relief in fifteen minutes. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Very truly yours,
E. P. DOLE,
Attorney General.

Impena

We reported recently that Lord Tokukawa Kelki, the last of Shoguns would be created Prince ere long. We now hear that Field Marshals Marquis Yamagata, Oyama and Saigo will be likewise invested with the Grand Order of Merit. Captain Saigo Takajiro, the successor of the late Saigo Takamori, will be created Marquis—Japan Gazette.

CHOLERA MORBUS A DANGEROUS DISEASE.

In many instances attacks of cholera morbus terminate fatally before medicine can be procured or a physician summoned. The safe way is to keep at hand a reliable medicine for use in such cases. For this purpose there is nothing so sure as Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. W. R. Bosworth, of La Fayette, Ala., U. S. A., says: "In June, 1900, I had a serious attack of cholera morbus and one dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy gave me relief in fifteen minutes." For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Very truly yours,
E. P. DOLE,
Attorney General.

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We reported recently that Lord Tokukawa Kelki, the last of Shoguns would be created Prince ere long. We now hear that Field Marshals Marquis Yamagata, Oyama and Saigo will be likewise invested with the Grand Order of Merit. Captain Saigo Takajiro, the successor of the late Saigo Takamori, will be created Marquis—Japan Gazette.

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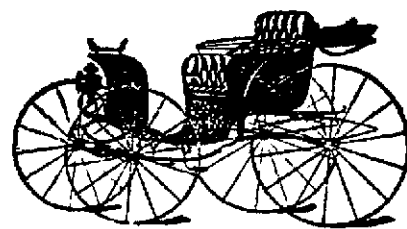
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